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OUR "BAPU" FOR EVER

THE GANDHIAN WAY OF LIFE

(See Page-21)

Into Bowels Of The Earth

★

BY ESMOND KYLE

THOSE who refer to Professor Piccard as the 'Columbus of Space" may some day describe Professor Felix Kaisin, geology expert at Louvain University in Belgium, as the "Columbus of the Earth's interior." Professor Kaisin has plans for sinking a shaft more than two miles below the earth's surface. This would enable scientists to explore the interior of the globe at a greater depth than man has ever been before.

Such as undertaking would mark the beginning of man's conquest of the mysteries hidden beneath the earth's crust. Ultimately science may find out how to explain and perhaps curb the earth's lashing seas, its spouting volcanoes and almost daily earthquakes. Some scientists believe that if we could bore a shaft five miles deep we might supply the world with power indefinitely.

It is a peculiar fact that we know more about the centre of the sun, and about stars hundreds of millions of miles away from us, than we know of what lies a few miles beneath our feet. Perhaps if we could look into the seething forces playing beneath the thirty miles or so of comparatively solid outer crust, we might feel far less comfortable and secure as we go about our daily tasks than we do now.

●

What would a cross-section of the earth reveal? The most widely held theory is that it would show three principal regions, or zones; a core, or central region, about half the diameter of the earth; a crust, or superficial layer, about thirty miles thick; and an intermediate zone of 2,000 miles in depth. This theory is supported by data obtained through study of earthquake waves, supplemented by information gathered by geologists.

It is believed that the core of the earth is composed of metallic iron, since this element is the fourth in order of abundance in ordinary rocks; it is also abundant in the sun, as shown by the spectroscope, and it is the dominant constituent of meteorites in both the metallic and combined form. The scientist Dana, in 1873, first suggested that the core of the earth might be made from iron. Before that, it was considered to be a great ball of granite, chemically homogeneous throughout.

The fact that we know so little about our own planet is by no means due to lack of curiosity on the part of scientists; it is because of their inability to get at it for close study. Some scientists foresee as an epochal scientific achievement a subterranean laboratory miles down in the plutonic regions of the globe's interior. Superoptimists even talk of the day when we shall bore right through the earth and be able to journey to its centre and beyond. But to make these dreams an everyday reality, scientists must overcome their major difficulty in the form of the earth's tremendous heat. The deeper we dig, the hotter

(Continued on Page 23)

Mr. C. K. Daphtary, the prosecution Chief in Mahatma Gandhi Murder Trial is now the Advocate-General of Bombay.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
SOMETIMES I THINK I OUGHT TO GO TO WORK AND AMOUNT TO SOMETHING, AND THEN I DECIDE I'M NOT WORTH IT!
GLADYS PARKER
2-28

WEEK-END FUN

*NEIGHBOR:—"Gracious, Mrs. Jones what did you do when Bobbie swallowed the half-dollar?'

MRS. JONES:—"Oh, it wasn't serious —my husband held him up by the heels and shook him and out it came. You know he works for the Internal Revenue Bureau.

THE TRAIN JOURNAL

★

Two flies fell madly in love and, one beautiful day, got married.

Young, ambitious, and industrious they labored hard and saved their earnings. One day they counted their money and discovered they had five dollars.

"If we saved five, we can save ten," they chortled, and they continued to economize, to work hard, to shun all extravagance, until one day they had ten dollars.

Then they went out and bought their own dog.

SUNDIAL.

★

A husband and wife were asleep About 3 a.m., the wife dreamed of secretly meeting another man.

Then she dreamed she saw her husband coming. In her sleep she shrieked, "Heavens! My husband!"

Her husband, awakening suddenly leaped out the window.

★

Two small boys had taken the clock apart to see "what made it tick." After examining each part very carefully, they put the clock back together again.

During the night their father was awakened from his sleep when the clock began striking. It struck 117 times.

"Cindy," he said to his wife, "you'd better git up. Durn if it ain't later than I ever knowed it to be."

★

Evidence from Red Deer, Alberta, Canada, forces us to concede that Winning Friends and Influencing People is a knife that cuts both ways. Seems at a recent meeting of Dale Carnegie fans, one gent rose to testify how he had applied the prophet's teachings to an encounter with a business prospect.

"I did everything in the rule book," he told his fellow disciples plaintively. "I started off by greeting him warmly, then I smiled at him and asked him about himself. I paid very close attention while he talked. I went out of my way to agree with his views on how wonderful he was, saying 'Yes' at all the right places and nodding my head respectfully the rest of the time. He talked for nearly an hour about himself and all that time I did everything the course advocates. And when we finally parted company I knew I'd a friend for life."

The testator paused for breath. "But boy!" he concluded. "What an enemy he made!"

MACLEANS

★

*A temperance lecturer had warmed up to her subject. "Who has the most money to spend?" she thundered. "Who drives around in the finest car? The saloon keeper! Who has the finest fur coats! The saloon keeper's wife! And who pays for these pleasures!—You do, my friend!"

Several days later a man and his wife who had been in the audience stopped the lecturer on the street and thanked her for her advice. "I am glad indeed", she said, "that you have given up drink."

"Oh, we haven't done that," said the man. "We've bought a saloon."

FUTURE.

★

"The office of a certain small and none-too-successful produce concern down in Alabama is painfully cramped by reason of a huge old-fashioned iron safe which occupies nearly half of the tiny cubicle.

The other day a curious friend of one of the partners inquired: 'Jake, what in the world do you keep in such a large strong-box?"

"Not much," Jake admitted· "two account books and my partner's pearl-handled pistol."

"Then," demanded the other, "why in heaven's name have you got such a large one?"

The produce merchant learned over, and with the air of a small boy confiding a delicious secret, whispered: "Helps the morale of the [illegible]"

★

*As a club initiation requirement, a minister's wife told about her most embarrassing moment:

"Our Mary was 3 when the 2nd baby arrived. When friends began to drop in, Mary saved me many steps by answering the doorbell and showing in the visitors.

"We had been teaching her the names of common birds around the yard, and she took great delight in being able to identify them. I was quite delighted and the visitors already there were greatly interested, when we heard her greet a newcomer with the cheerful salutation 'Good morning, Mrs. Brown Thrush!'

"Mine was the pride that precedes a fall, however, for the next visitor was a rather pompous woman whom we did not know very well. Mary opened the door and we expected to hear her greet Mrs Robin or Mrs Jenny Wren. Imagine my consternation when she piped out, 'Good morning, Mrs. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker!'"

KVP PHILOSOPHER

★

"I NOTICE that your prices are much shorter than anyone else's" said a punter to a bookie during the last race. "Yes" replied the bookie, "but so are my legs."

Giants There Are Still

★

BY MELVIN FISHLEY

WHEN Charles Matura Ruhahigwa the Mwami of Ruanda, paid a State visit to Brussels recently, he caused something of a sensation. Measuring 7 feet 3 inches in height, he had to duck beneath the telephone wires to avoid knocking off his white-plumed head-dress. The Mwami of Ruanda is a chieftain of the Batutsi tribe of Ruanda-Urundi—twin kingdoms in the Belgian Congo—and the Batutsi are reputed to be the world's tallest people. The average height among the tribe is seven feet, but one of the courtiers to the Mwami of Ruanda is 8 feet 2 inches tall.

Lofty people never fail to incite interest. For instance, there was 8 feet 7 inches tall Patrick Cotter who used to rise early each morning and walk around the streets to exercise his great limbs. During these walks, other early risers would stand by and gape when Cotter stopped to light his pipe from a street lamp.

Another famous giant was a Russian named Machnov, who was exhibited in London in 1905. Machnov stood 9 feet 3 inches tall in his socks, and at night he used to sleep in two beds placed end to end. He paid several visits to Berlin and on these occasions he would promenade the streets with a very short bearded friend while Berliners gaped at the contrast.

●

Tall people generally have appetites to match their stature. Johann Pjetursson, a veritable Goliath of just under eight feet, would think nothing of eating five cutlets and two puddings at a single meal. But even Pjetursson's appetite was eclipsed by that of "Lofty" Jan van Albert, a 9 ft. 3½ in. Dutchman. Whenever Jan took a meal in a restaurant, his eating performance was so spectacular that everybody forgot their own meals in the interest of watching him. Up to 1939 he would eat a breakfast consisting of three bowls of porridge, four kippers 1 lb of bacon, 12 bread rolls, and 8 cups of coffee. Before the war he weighed 30 stone, but during the German occupation of Holland he lost about 15 stone.

Who holds the world's record for tallness? Impossible to say. So many stories of lofty people are merely "tall tales." It has been alleged that a young Persian grew to the phenomenal height of twelve feet. His arms were so long, apparently, that he could wrap one round his neck and still use it to place food in his mouth.

Robert Wadlow of Michigan, U.S.A., who died early in 1943, was one of the tallest men the world has ever produced. He reached the height of 8 feet 10 inches and was still growing when an infected ankle set up general blood-poisoning from which he never recovered. As a baby, Ro-

(Continued on page 27)

Mr. Nagarwalla, the Chief Investigating Officer in the Mahatma Gandhi Murder Trial is now the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

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HAS GANDHISM FAILED?

Essence Of Mahatma's Philosophy

BY ACHARYA J. B. KRIPALANI

SOME people have asked me if the failure of our national policy is not the failure of Gandhism, since it was under Gandhiji's leadership that the nation achieved its freedom and it was the party built by him that has since ruled its destiny.

My reply is that Gandhism has not failed for the simple reason that it has never been tried.

It has never been put into practice except in so far as it was lived by its author. The nation has praised it, sworn by it but never practised it save in scattered fragments which have had little more than a symbolic value. Except for a few individuals the great majority of Gandhiji's followers accepted his philosophy and even made an attempt to practice only to the extent to which it was necessary to ensure his leadership of the political struggle.

Causes Of Failure

If then we are to find the causes of our failure we must analyse the present political situation. We are all supposed to have been, and some of us are still considered as Gandhiji's followers. We called him the Father of the Nation. But we must admit that we have not been able to carry out his plans for the good of the nation. Nay we have not even started turning the nation's effort towards that direction or for that matter towards any direction. Why has it not been possible for us to continue the good work he began? I suggest that we failed mainly because we took only a small part of Gandhiji's philosophy and tried to work it out as though it were the whole. In the Gita it is written that the knowledge that is confined to one single effect as if it were the whole is imperfect. It is of the nature of 'tamas' (ignorance.)

The politician consciously or unconsciously thought that the struggle for 'Swaraj', freedom from foreign yoke, was the whole of Gandhism and that 'Swaraj' meant mere removal of British 'Raj' and its substitution by Native 'Raj'. As soon as this was achieved he believed and he led the nation to believe that our work was done. So we relaxed our efforts and lapsed into our old ways and habits.

In so confusing 'Swaraj' with Indian 'Raj', we misunderstood and misinterpreted the comprehensive nature of what Gandhiji meant by 'Swaraj' — 'Ramraj'—and thus missed the significance of his philosophy. That philosophy is one synthetic whole and is concerned with entire life, individual and collective, private and public, national and international.

Constructive Workers

I have taken the example of politicians. I shall now take the example of those who are known as constructive workers. If the politicians put exclusive emphasis upon the removal of foreign rule, the constructive workers put exclusive emphasis upon "constructive work" as an end in itself and by itself. They often said that constructive work had little to do with politics and that constructive workers should remain aloof from politics. Such views not only make Gandhiji's programme and philosophy of life narrow and partial but miss the whole significance of the revolutionary changes he sought to bring about. Many good spiritual people, while Bapu was living, told him that he was a spiritual person and as such he must not soil his clothes by entering the muddy field of practical politics. Gandhiji always replied that while it was true that his goal was spiritual self-realization, his view of self-realization included every activity of life. It did this because only so could one identify himself with every human being. As one so identifies oneself does one progressively realise himself. We are one of another, or, as the Vedantists say, 'all this is one'. We cannot injure a human being without injuring ourselves. Nor can we benefit others without ultimately benefiting ourselves.

In his Autobiography Gandhiji says: "To see the universal and all-pervading Spirit of Truth face to face one must be able to love the meanest of creation as oneself. And a man who aspires for that cannot afford to keep out of any field of life. That is why my devotion to Truth has drawn me into the field of politics, and I can say without the slightest hesitation, and yet in all humility, that those who say that religion has nothing to do with politics do not know what religion means."

IN SEARCH OF TRUTH

Philosophy Of Human Life

All the programmes of Gandhiji are integrated and inter-related and his whole philosophy is one. It is the philosophy of human life. To separate any major item of his programme from the rest would be doing violence to the spirit of his teachings and practice.

Whether it is removal of the foreign rule or removal of untouchability or the drink evil or the rest of what is called the constructive programme, it is all one synthetic whole.

This does not mean that every item of the programme is not useful in itself and by itself. It is the greatness of Gandhiji that he made every item of his programme good, valuable and profitable in itself. Every item of the programme is a means for the fulfilment of the whole. Yet in itself and by itself it could be only partial. By itself it can at best achieve only a section of the comprehensive goal and that section would miss significance if it is cut off from the whole.

Therefore, it is necessary that all the workers, whether in the so-called political or constructive fields, combine their efforts and bring about a social order that he envisaged.

If individuals or associations take up one item of the programme they must do so and specialise therein if they are unable to cope with the whole; but under no circumstance must they lose sight of the whole, the integral goal of a new non-violent order of society based on equality and justice and free from exploitation.

It is only when the whole programme is taken together that a social revolution can be brought about. If we fail in this we will find that the revolution that we have achieved will be a partial and lop-sided one, creating more problems than it has solved.

It will reform only a part of our life and there will be, as in the present social order, many contradictions leading to want of balance and the resulting conflict.

The world today is suffering because human life is divided into many compartments with different sets of morality and these are in conflict with each other. Conflicting moralities give rise to what in psychology is called the split personality.

One can see this split personality in the life of politicians as elsewhere. In their private and social life they have a conscience, that leads them more or less to observe the laws of truth and non-violence. But if these good men who follow high principles in their social and individual lives act in the political field or are sent as ambassadors to foreign countries, their actions are guided by principles whose watchword is success, success if not by fair means then by any means.

What does it all mean, this dual conscience? It means that those who participate in political activity regulate their conduct by two sets of moral standards, contradictory to each other. It means that they have two personalities, one co-operative and peaceful, the other combative and predatory. However, this duality cannot last long and ultimately the lower and the immoral part triumphs. Dr. Jekyll goes under. What is left is Mr. Hyde—a monster in human form.

Credit And Debit

The same is the case with societies. Everywhere there is confusion in society. According to Marxists this confusion is the result of an inherent contradiction in Capitalist Society. Contradiction psychologically means that one set of values guides one set of social relations and a different set guides another set of social relations. The Socialists and Communists claim that their philosophy is meant to destroy this contradiction. I am not going into the question of whether the Marxists have succeeded in ridding society of its contradictions. But taking their word for it, I will indicate how this has been done. In the capitalist democracies there is a double set of values, one for internal politics, another for international politics. Within the nation, political life is regulated by conventions that are based upon non-violence and co-operation. In international politics the regularing principles are diplomacy and war. The Bolsheviks even in internal politics rely upon dictatorial power and the repression of all opposition. By lowering the principles that guide democracy in the internal field the Bolsheviks may be said to have achieved a kind of unity at a lower level. However, they have not been able to destroy the biggest conflict which is between means and ends. Nor have they been able to destroy completely the conflict between social and political morality. The Bolsheviks proclaim that their new social order is based upon justice and equality while the capitalist order they have destroyed in Russia is not so based. This may be put on the credit side.

On the debt side, it might be said that that the Bolsheviks have by bureaucratic rule and dictatorship made sour and every fruit of justice and equality. In the international field they have made war and violence into a creed. The Communists claim that their society is free from exploitation of man by man. This may be true in the economic field. But that is not the only field through which men and women are exploited. In the past they have been exploited by priests and kings. These days they are often exploited through political power. The dictator and the bureaucrat are no less exploiters than the capitalists.

Political power among other things gives them unusual opportunities to command services and conveniences which the capitalist purchases with money.

The net result is that our modern world with all its new schemes of reconstruction is not able to eliminate the social, economic, political and international conflicts and contradictions that already exist. The fact is that these conflics and conradictions cannot be eliminated on the basis on which they are sought to be elimintd. They can only be eliminated when throughout the vast field of life, individual and group, national and international, social, economic and political, there is only one set of moral principles and moral values. Gandhiji has given us the basic principles of this unified morality. These are the principles of truth and non-violence. He styled his movement Satyagraha. Satyagraha means pursuit of truth and steadfastness in it. This pursuit of truth can only be carried out by means that are non-violent. As soon as truth is sought to be established by violent means it ceases to be truth. Violence must sooner or later lead to untruth and fraud.

Gandhiji holds with Buddha and Christ that even in political life violence and hate can never be cured by violent and hate and that Satan can not be exorcised by Satan. This is the essence of Gandhiji's philosophy.

We have to accept it as an integrated scheme or reject it. Only when we accept his philosophy of life, individual and collective, and work in his spirit of truth and non-violence will we be able to establish complete 'Swaraj', 'Ramraj' or true democracy. To this end must be directed the effort and energy of constructive and political workers, who believe in Gandhiji's philosophy.

No 'Grow More' For Baldpates

BUT HAIR TONICS INDUSTRY BAGS MILLIONS ANNUALLY

A quarter of a billion dollars a year could be saved by American men, if they could forget their vanity and grow bald gracefully.

Instead, they wrinkle their expanding foreheads, worry and suffer. They sit in the sun, or go hatless. They keep their heads above water and buy and buy and buy every imaginable crackpot hair lotion known to man or market. Result: their hair still falls out.

A leading hair lotion manufacturer learned through a national survey that to every one woman, 20 men use some kind of hair tonic. In 1947, the American public spent dol. 27,956,000 on hair dressings and tonics. This money was wasted.

The 'Journal of the American Medical Association' looks upon these hair stimulants and tonics as utterly ineffective.

As a result of the vain attempt by man to hold on to his hair, an annual multi-million-dollar industry thrives. Advertising hoopla for the innumerable hair tonics concocted and marketed each year follows a set pattern. The products are plugged from a medical angle. "Come in for a free consultation," say the ads, and in the same size type-face they threaten impending doom if the warning goes ignored.

Once a victim of these blandishments, Mr. Kewball is solemnly informed that baldness stems from "one of 14 local causes." Then, after a brief examination, Dr. Hirsute intones his dirge. "Your hair is coming out because of one of these 14 conditions." He stresses the urgency of undergoing a series of treatments.

Claims And Claims

"The Thomas Method" claims that their 45 offices manned by the "World's Leading Hair Experts" treat 1,800 people during an average day. On this basis that would be a minimum of 560,000 persons a year. At a cost of six to ten dollars a visit, this company alone would take in approximately dol. 3,844,800 a year.

One patron of a hair treatment emporium was promised a dandruff cure in 30 treatments. When the contracted period expired, he still had as much dandruff as the day he started. He was advised to sign up for 30 additional treatments, but even then was not guaranteed results. Another man who paid in advance for 60 treatments which would reportedly grow new hair on his head was told that unless he took additional treatments, the effect of the first 60 would be lost. He spent dol. 450 and religiously used the tonics each night. Nothing happened to his hair or scalp.

One of the most common misconceptions about baldness recently appeared in an article in 'Cosmopolitan' in which Agnes Lynn Marshall said, "recent research indicates a definite connection between baldness and sex virility. The man with the pink pate may not look so young as the one who keeps his hair, but he can probably be young for a much longer time."

Dr. Lago Galdston of the New York Academy of Medicine refutes this assertion. "There is no connection whatever between baldness and virility." Dr. Henry Corwin, attending dermatologist of the University Clinic, N.Y.U.-Bellevue Medical Center, points out that although there may be more hormones present in a bald man, this in no way indicates greater degree of virility. Dr. Corwin reiterates there is no connection between hormones and baldness.

The Truth

Thus far doctors have no proof that normal baldness can be cured—although at times a slight half inch of fuzz has been coaxed from the scalp. In most cases, this disappears after a short time.

Even in the face of such inadequate results, the public is still consistently duped into buying new "hair-growing" tonics, creams and treatments.

Most hair tonics specify that massage must accompany application. To date, there is no proof that the temporary increase in the blood supply to the massaged area will influence baldness one way or another. One firm advised massaging only the portions of the scalp where the larger blood vessels enter the head. Another suggests bending the head below the waist during those massages; but all such suggestions have proved virtually worthless.

As soon as a new device for growing hair is rumoured, hopeful thousands rush to get it. At the moment, ultra-violet lamps enjoy peak popularity in this respect. Under expert administration, they may be useful, but unless handled by skilled operators, the results may also be dangerous—sometimes disastrous.

Multi-million dollars are invested every year by gullible public in the hope of growing hair on bald pates. But medical Science does not know any formula, substance, treatment or method which will grow new hair!

Gullible Public

Many millions of dollars are taken from the public each year by mail-order concerns that at regular intervals send written directions for hair-growing. These prescribe massage with one of their tonics or lotions. One concern offered to diagnose scalp conditions from samples of the patient's hair. The only results which can be detected are whether the hair is human or animal, dyed, permanently-waved or contaminated. The actual physiological conditional of the scalp cannot be determined by such long-distance analysis.

Although so-called hair tonics contribute the greatest source of income, the 'Journal of the American Medical Association' brands the very term "tonic" a misnomer. Most of them are merely hair-grooming preparations. They have no magic formula as their advertising would imply, nor are the chemical and pharmacologic ingredients a secret.

When sulfonamide drugs were first discovered, several hair preparation companies rushed to incorporate them into their products. But again, laboratory tests showed them worthless.

The medical profession is constantly warning the public of the dangers involved in using preparations containing sulfa drugs. Not only may sensitivity develop and skin ailments result, but the body may build up an immunity, making the drug impotent when it is really needed.

Hormones

The use of hormones in hair tonics has been found ineffective as a hair-grower. Dermatologists warn that under no circumstance should hormone therapy be used unless hormone disfunction prevails. Hormones are absorbed through the skin and, in sufficiently large amounts, may induce systematic organic changes. Vitamins have been found equally useless as hair-growing preparations.

Too many opportunists take advantage of incomplete experimentation reports and use these half-truths to advertise their injections of vitamins into the subcutaneous layers of the scalp in an effort to induce new hair. Doctors warn that this practice may have serious, even fatal results.

Advertisers of hair tonics take advantage of fear psychology by foisting such terms as "growth-checking dandruff", "strangled hair follicles" and "dandruff is Nature's warning signal". When the advertising becomes too false and misleading, the Federal Trade Commission takes action to stop it. Too often before this restraint can be invoked, the manufacturer has already reaped a sizable fortune.

Testimonials and the germ-theory of dandruff are a few of the snares which entice balding males. Use of the word 'antiseptic', is another catchy selling-term because it implies protection against germs. Until dandruff is medically declared a germ, such claims in advertising should be viewed with distrust. Actually, dandruff is an accumulation of dead skin. It occurs in some persons in greater quantities, but thus far scientists have found no connection between dandruff and baldness.

Doctors advise treating dandruff with gentle massage and frequent shampoos—every three or four days if necessary. Frequent brushing is also recommended. Synthetic detergents may dry the scalp; their use is not recommended.

Hereditary

The most common and disturbing form of hair loss is premature bald-

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Test-Tube Vegetables

BY RAY FALK

AMERICAN soldiers in Japan will eat 6,000,000 pounds of test-tube vegetables this year—and like it! For the first time since the end of the war, fresh legumes are being served in quantity in mess halls.

ON the world's largest hydroponic farm on an old Japanese airfield 12 miles outside of Tokyo and on a smaller one near Kyoto vegetables are being bred in gravel instead of soil. Reasons for growing what may well be the world's most expensive tomatoes, lettuces, cucumbers, radishes, onions and cabbage hydroponically were twofold—it was impossible to import such highly perishable goods and the insanitary Japanese soil was considered dangerous.

One can well understand the last reason when driving to the hydroponic farm through miles of odorous fields fertilized by human manure.

Hydroponic vegetables are better fed than soil-farmed ones. They are bred on a liquid diet of nitrogen, potassium, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, iron, manganese, copper zinc and boron.

Plants are first raised in seedbeds where thousands of them can grow in a small box. Then they are transplanted to watertight beds filled with small gravel. Kendrick W. Blodgett of Terre Haute, Indiana, a hydroponics expert, explains that the beds remain empty a bare 45 minutes from harvesting of one onion crop to the planting of another.

Hydronomic Farmers

The 300-ft-long beds are broken into three sections, each successively lower. A large sump tank with a capacity of 90,000 gallons is at the lower end of these beds. The proper amount of chemicals for plant growth is added to the water in the sump. This makes the growing solution. This is pumped to a header tank above the level of the beds. From there it flows, by gravity, to the top section of the bed, and so on to the middle and lowest sections and then back into the sump.

The beds are normally irrigated three times a day. The solution is analyzed and chemicals added to keep it at a standard formula.

Contrast

This year, for the first time, army doctors have permitted the Quartermaster Corps to use Japanese soil. But this farming is limited to above-the-ground vegetables such as tomatoes, cucumbers and egg-plants. In 30 acres of hydroponic farming the army will harvest 6,000,000 pounds. In 175 acres of soil farming the harvest will reach 1,000,000 pounds.

A hydroponic acre produces six to ten times as much as a normal acre. Yet hydroponic farming has not caught on in the United States. The initial investment is too great. Installation cost per acre runs 8,000 dol. to 15,000 dollars. Farmers whose crop may be killed by one frost can't take a chance.

During the war Blodgett operated hydroponic farms on arid South Atlantic islands and offered the air force men stationed there a change from their full diet of dehydrated foods.

After the war the Air Force installed hydroponic farms on Iwo Jima and other islands, but they all seemed to fail without Blodgett.

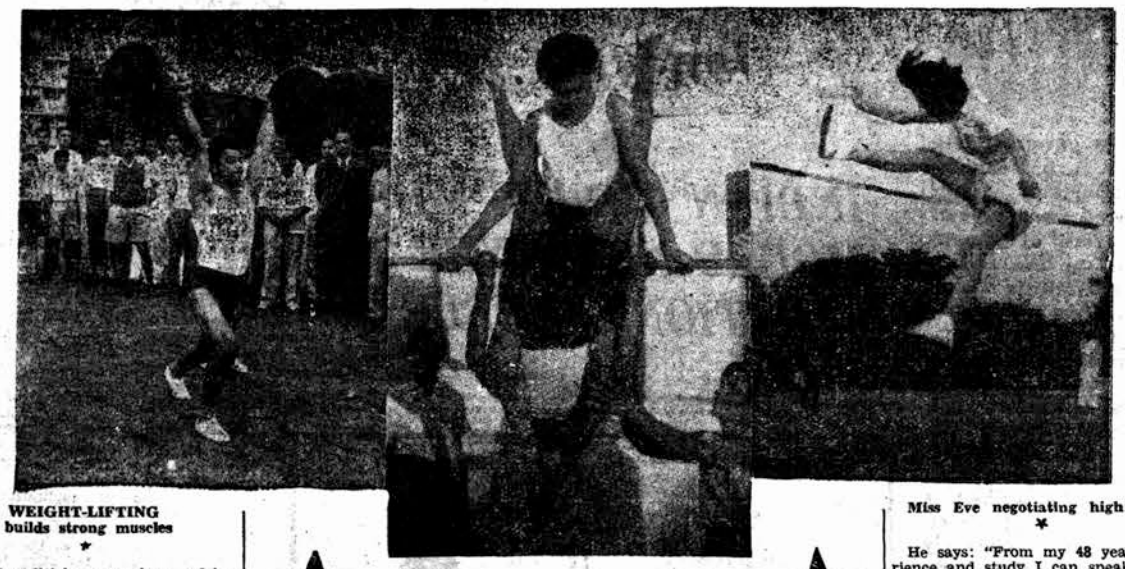
The hydroponic expert didn't come to Japan until last December. The farm had produced very little before his arrival.

The farm is run by Lt.-Col. William A. Edwards of Charlotte, N.C., who commands 65 soldiers, 11 officers, 240 Japanese workers and Mr. Blodgett.

Costs Heavy

Private complaints that these are the most expensive vegetables ever produced come from Japanese. It cost roughly 50,000 dollars to build one hydroponic acre. Labour and materials were procured from the Japanese. While Japanese contractors undoubtedly overcharged for the work done—with the secret approval of Japanese Government officials—still it took a substantial bite out of the Japanese economy. And in years to come, when they get the nerve to complain openly, Japanese will raise the issue of the hydroponic farm.

Although hydroponic farming theoretically is the solution to Japan's population problem—too many people for too little arable land—actually the the investment is far too great for any individual Japanese to undertake and no Government interest in hydroponics is visible.



WEIGHT-LIFTING
builds strong muscles

Good feat to keep youngsters fit.

Miss Eve negotiating high jump.

Indian Games To The Fore

BY K. V. ACHARYA

INDIA'S politicians are busy solving intricate constitutional issues involved in the building up of a Republican constitution and such questions like India's National Language, National Anthem and National Dress but they have not so far thought of the vital importance of building up the physique of the coming generations.

Some educationists have been, in their own small way, trying to adapt indigenous games and sports exercises to suit modern curricula in educational institutions. But the efforts are so limited in scope and spread-out in extent that they do not touch the fringe of this vital problem. It is to be hoped that our governments, provincial and central, will turn their immediate attention to this urgent problem.

Health, strength and longevity are the triple benefits from physical culture. They not only develop the body beautiful but also seek to maintain an equipoise-physically, mentally and spiritually.

IN view of the present alarming physical deterioration of our youth, it is a matter of primary and urgent consideration that an all-out effort should be made to improve the general standard of health of our student population.

Our educational institutions were to some extent lop-sided as disproportionate attention was paid to academic and literary attainments to the detriment of physical development. As the responsibility of the youths of the country has enhanced with the dawn of freedom and the main brunt of defence of the land against external aggression devolves on them, it is a welcome feature that the educational authorities are alive to these needs and are concerting measures to improve physical education.

INTRODUCTION of military training in schools and colleges coupled with regular medical inspection of students and greater encouragement of physical education are considered essential to improve the standard of health among students.

The situation at present is none too encouraging. Medical examination of college students has shown that a large percentage of students suffer from many defects and abnormalities. It is, therefore, highly incumbent that every college organises routine medical examination, follow-up work and correction of defects.

Mr. C. C. Abraham, Principal, Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras says: "What colleges need particularly in South India is a co-ordinated programme of health and physical education".

This problem of stepping up physical education bristles with difficulties. There is inadequacy of playgrounds and space for gymnasia all over the country. Conditions are particularly acute in over-crowded cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

For example only 434 acres of open space are available for Bombay city's 4,50,000 school children from 190 secondary and 400 primary schools. This works out at an acre per 1000 students against the standard of 3 acres for 250 students recommended by the provincial education committee.

This difficulty can be overcome only by our reviving many of our traditional indigenous games. A redeeming feature in favour of the revival of these indigenous recreational activities is that no extensive playgrounds are required. Indian games and sports are simple to master, can be practised all the year round, and no elaborate apparatus is called for.

INDIA'S heritage in recreational activities suffered a set-back in the recent past as in other spheres. They managed, however, to survive by virtue of their inherent strength and advantages and they now seek recognition and legitimate place along with other systems in vogue.

Moreover, some of the systems like the Suryanamaskar and Yoga have found acceptance beyond the confines of India and popular as ever they have stood the test of time. Therefore it is high time that these are given a fair trial in our educational institutions.

I shall now describe some of the important indigenous exercises and games. Suryanamaskar is one of the most attractive and effective of these exercises. It is being practised not only in India but also in Europe and Australia.

IT involves scientific breathing and is recommended to men and women, young and old, as it will develop the organs and muscles, enabling them to store up vitality and energy.

The namaskars are performed before sun-rise; they are easy to learn, beneficial in effect and cost nothing, except your determination to overcome laziness in order to improve your health.

It is best suited for mass exercise and has been successfully tried in the primary, secondary and high schools of the Aundh State. Among the group exercises it has been found to be the most convenient, economical and efficient.

It can be practised 'en masse' all the year round. It is stated from experience that normal all-round health thus acquired and retained through Suryanamaskars done daily, will enable one to render a better account of oneself, not only in any sport or game but in everyday life also.

It has 34 listed advantages ranging from improved digestive system to rewarding the performer with "superb health", "vibrant energy, active efficiency and pseful longevity."

THE 83-year-old Raja of Aundh—young as ever—still performs the Suryanamaskar exercises daily in the morning with 'ease and delight.'

He says: "From my 48 years' experience and study I can speak with a measure of authority that of all the systems of physical exercise, the Suryanamaskar stands first and foremost in promoting vigorous bodily and mental health and in endowing one with an equanimity of mind which is not ruffled even under extreme conditions".

Yoga has many facets—physical, psychic and spiritual and its concentrated practice bestows radiant health and equanimity of mind.

Among its noted votaries may be mentioned Mr. Aldous Huxley, Dr. Radhakrishnan and that poet-philosoper of Pondichery, Aurobindo Ghose.

Asanas form a major part of what is known as the system of Yogic physical culture. It influences the body, specially the respiratory, the circulatory, the nervous system and the enodcrine. A person regularly doing Asanas may not be apparently strong and well-built but he is healthy, energetic and his body is supple. Because of their marked effect on the theoracic and abdomenal organs, asanas have been advocated for girls and women as well.

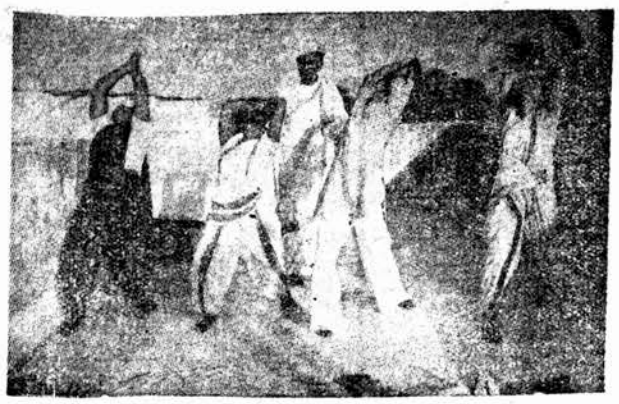
DANDS, baitaks, namaskars and asanas are peculiarly indigenous exercises which go to secure strength and develop the body. Dands develop strong arms and chest while baitaks are for strengthening the legs.

Extensively practised all over the country by enthusiasts, they are very common with gymnasts and wrestlers who practise the dand-baitak rigorously to build large muscles and strength. In addition to these 'astang dands' commonly known as namaskars and asanas should also be taught in schools. They require very small space and no equipment and can be done by all.

Lathi-Defence

Lathi swinging is good for acquiring skill in attack and defence. In 'Bandesh' the defendant is enabled to paralyse the opponent by holding

(Continued on Page 8)



One of the poses that forms part of the Suryanamaskar.

Hu-tu-tu or Kabadi or Chedugudu as it is known in the South.

SPIRITUALISE DEMOCRACY

INDIAN GENIUS MUST MOULD NEW TYPE TO NATION'S NEEDS

★

BY K. S. Venkatramani

IN this thought-provoking article Mr. K. S. Venkataramani, author and writer, has advocated a new type of democratic form of government, suited to the Indian genius, not based on wasteful competative party system, but "DHARMA".

Mr. Venkataramani suggests the reconstitution of the Central Cabinet by enlarging it to include 30 ministers. This Cabinet is to be divided into two parts, one, what may be described as an inner Cabinet, of ten elder statesmen, exclusively devoted to high policy-making, and 20 others with administrative experience entirely devoting their time and energy to the implementation of that policy.

WITH a population of about 350 millions India is today easily the biggest political unit in the world, compact and well-defined. China's emergence is no doubt clear but its consolidation into a real dynamic power with a settled political and economic pattern will take at least a decade. U.S.S.R. with its 200 millions of infinite variety in uneven stages of progress covers a vast and primitive landmass but it is politically consolidated on the attractive basis of economic justice and equality.

U.S.A., with less than half the population of India, enjoys today a primacy in world's affairs that is most remarkable. Why and how? A century of complete individual freedom, fenced and nourished by the Manroe Doctrine, has given it the giant growth and luxuriance of a banyan tree. The second global war has perfected its industrial economy of chaotic plenty with conflicts implied in its very opulence. U.K. and West Europe have become a mere annexe to U.S.A.

To study this world-picture in a different light—what is the place of the individual, the human material in each unit? Individual freedom is non-existent except for mere Production in the totalitarian states of U.S.S.R., and its aims and ideals are not based on the higher longings of man. In U.S.A. and Europe, the individual freedom is not based on the higher conception of DHARMA, on a correct philosophy of the relationship between Work and Leisure and their higher objectives. Lacking this rhythmic centre of co-ordination, it breeds conflicts and unhappiness even in the midst of plenty. In India, individual freedom has degenerated into an anarchic, selfish anti-social isolation, lowering production to the lowest levels of stagnation.

The increasing purpose of the century is to find a political and economic pattern that would synthesise these conflicts and give us a world of peace and plenty in which Leisure is employed not for amusement but for creative and meditative purposes ennobling consciousness. Free India is expected to work out this pattern and deliver the message. Our ancient inheritance of culture and philosophy and our way of life and Gandhiji's life-work in this direction have raised this universal hope and expectation of Free India. So Free India is charged with the mission of evolving a higher type of Democracy that will solve the problems of both the East and the West.

Many Causes

Our Freedom is but two years old, too short a period for any substantial achievement but long enough to find out if we have set ourselves on the True and Right Path, have laid the foundations on proper lines true to our culture and national genius. I honestly think we have not. The reasons are many.

Our freedom's fight has been too long-drawn for a concrete crystallisation of our ideals in the hour of victory and the victory itself came unexpectedly more as a voluntary though inevitable gift of the enemy—that is my view and conviction—and it bears the impress of his will-power and final decision and not ours. Witness the partition of the country which has created innumerable new problems. We had neither the time nor the required temperament for planned work.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN.
IGNORANCE
MISREPRESENTATION OF FACTS.
U.N.
"THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL HAS FAILED TO APPRECIATE THE PROBLEM OF KASHMIR FULLY" — SAYS NEHRU

But I feel that there would soon be an emergence of tranquil thinking on right lines and Pandit Nehru will still lead us to real victory. It all depends upon a new type of Democracy, a political and economic pattern, that we succeed in evolving suited to our national genius. It would take us nowhere simply to carry on the British administration which we have inherited. It is at best a drainage channel, but New India requires its immediate conversion into an irrigation channel before we could solve any one of our major problems. It is a difficult job to relevel the gradient of the bed and effect the conversion but we have somehow got to do it. How best to do it is the main question.

I shall place before my readers some of my own suggestions and findings without elaborate arguments and reasons.

1 Democracy based on Party System has failed today to achieve its highest ideals because of its wasteful and competitive character. It helps always only a section with predatory and exploitory purposes. It is inimical to 'true' progress and is one of the main causes of modern wars as it inflates aggressively both nationalism and capitalism. It has blasted all the fine ideals of Democracy and coarsened individual character even at the highest. Good government for the welfare of all is a common ideal and requires no party system to implement it.

Therefore the non-party system of government is the true mode of implementing democracy or the will of the people. Majority and minority is a false and corrosive conception. Even the one-party system of totalitarian U.S.S.R. is but a step towards the evolution of this ideal of non-party system of government into which it must end some day.

So India should quickly evolve a new type of democratic government, based not on the wasteful and competitive party system, but on a non-party system founded on Dharma, a unified code of fundamental rights and duties, objectives and ideals and directive principles which lie at the root of human welfare.

An expert body of seers and saints, philosophers and thinkers should sit in a special Constituent Assembly and evolve this fundamental constitutional law which even legislatures and Presidents and Kings should obey and carry out.

All our ancient institutions, social, political and economic, which have stood the test of time for thousands of years were built on this vital conception, this rock-laid foundation of Dharma, an impersonal mobilisation of the human mind at its noblest level. Our celebrated Panchayat system was based on the acceptance of this ideal of common good. Our villages were entirely free from party cliques and coteries till British Raj came and introduced this alien bacilli, which has destroyed the health of our villages. To drain the villages they, the British, had to incise like date and rubber trees, our rural economy and let out the stem-milk that feeds the tree.

Adult Franchise

2. The Franchise is both the axle and the wheel of Democracy and adult franchise gives ultimate validity to its soverignty. But adult franchise, because of its numerousness and inevitable lower average in knowledge, comprehension, judgment and decision, requires to be confined in the present state of our evolution, to local needs and direct referendum of basic national issues.

So adult franchise is the proper basis for the administration of rural units and the election of Panchayats. It must be further used for the creation of an intelligent electoral college for Provincial and National needs, say, one member to be elected to this college for every five hundred of the population. This college should be trained to develop a special personality as an efficient and selfless electoral instrument. Adult franchise, in its present chaotic form, serves only as a tool for further exploitation, in the hands of Capitalism, and makes Democracy a party-ridden affair, helping one section against the other.

3. An irremovable Executive for a period of 3 to 5 years with perfect freedom of discussion and vote in the Legislative Assembly.

This will lead to the defeat of all competitive personal ambition, every hour of the day, and create the atmosphere for a sensible adjustment between the Legislature and the Executive for practical and constructive nation-building work, eliminating the present demoralisation and emasculation, which the party system has engendered. The progress will be on healthy and higher lines with a greater import of impersonality and selflessness in our dealings, comprehending the nation as a whole.

4. A complete decentralisation of our Politics and Economics. The basic unit of our political and economic life should be a rural unit composed of contiguous villages. It must be made self-governing and self-sufficient in all the primaries of life—food, clothing and shelter. Everyone must be provided for with these primaries. Only if there be a genuine surplus of production after catering to local needs, it must be made available for export in order to feed urban areas in the district, then the Province and then the whole country and then whole world. A new economic plan based on a fresh ideal is necessary for the peace and welfare of the whole world. Plain-living and high-thinking is our ancient ideal. And a real Austerity Plan, based on this ideal must be evolved for the true welfare of India.

I feel that a genuine constitution for Renascent Republican India should be laid on the above lines suited to our National genius and culture. But we shall have to wait for this till the General Elections are held under the New Constitution now being forged by the Constituent Assembly to frame a constitution for New India that would reflect our great traditions of culture and our supreme Way of Life which have made us survive the conflicts of five thousand years of history.

Interim Government

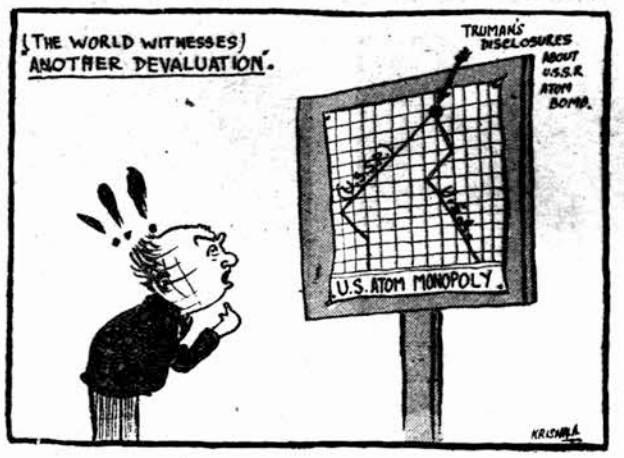
Meanwhile Pandit Nehru could do us a great service towards the realisation of this ideal, by re-ordering his interim administration on the following lines from January 1950:

(1) Reconstitute at least the Central Parliament on a non-party basis by utilising the best of our men from the viewpoint of character and ability and past record of service, to whatever party, group or community they might belong.

(2) Reconstitute the Central Cabinet by enlarging it to 30 members on the same non-party basis—30 members are not too many for a population of 350 millions—comprising all types of men of excellence.

This Cabinet should be divided into two parts: (a) of ten elder statesmen without administrative portfolios, exclusively in charge of high policy-making, initiative and direction, and (b). Twenty statesmen with administrative portfolios, devoted to the implementing of that policy. But all decisions on major issues to be taken collectively with joint responsibility after full and free discssuion in the cabinet of 30 Ministers.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru could still do us a great deal and lead us along the right path of national destiny and Dharma if he will but shed his Western illusions and reveries and dive once again, in the name of Gandhiji, with one deep breath for a real discovery of the pearl of the soul of New India.



OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

DOLLAR-EARNING V. DOLLAR-SPENDING

UNCO-ORDINATE nature of the Government working on the principle of joint responsibility could be illustrated by the plywood industry.

Tea is the major exchange-earning industry of India. Maintenance of tea exports should, therefore, be a matter of lutmost anxiety for the Government.

Quality of Tea chests, made out of plywood have a great bearing on this trade, as it affects the quality of tea itself.

The Tariff Board, which granted protection to the Indan plywood industry definitely rejected the suggestion that plywood of a slightly lower grade would be adequate for even internal transport of tea. The Board made specific recommendations, laying down that proper specifications should laid down for plywood panels for tea chests, as also for other categories of commercial plywood. The Government should constitute an AD HOC Committee for this purpose, it was recommended by the Board. It was further recommended that under the Forest Research Institute an inspecting agency should be established for testing the quality of plywood and "certifying that it satisfies the prescribed specifications"

The Government accepted the recommendations of the Board, but implemented those only which related to imposition of protective duty and to rigid control of imports of plywood. The Board had recommended that "the imports of plywood should be rigidly controlled during the period of protection and licence should be given only to the extent of requirements of tea chests which cannot be met by the Indian industry". The Board had made its report in 1947. It was only a couple of months ago in 1949 that the first attempt was made to lay down specifications. No inspecting agency for testing the quality and specifications of plywood has yet been set up. A regular six monthly tussel is staged between the Ministries of Industry and Commerce, the former wanting to rigidly control the imports in order to protect the plywood industry and the latter demanding larger imports of the requisite quality of plywood on the ground that Indian plywood-made tea chests seriously and adversely affected the foreign tea demand. The Industries Ministry takes its stand on the recommendation of the Tariff Board, while the Commerce Ministry, though not repudiating the recommendation, wants the implementation of all the recommendations. The Industries Ministry, it is pleaded, could not single out one recommendation of the Board, which in fact was dependent on the implementation of the other essential recommendations.

This lack of co-ordination between exchange-earning and exchange-eating Ministries should be a matter of some concern to the Government. Under the present set-up, the exchange-eating Ministries appear to show little or no anxiety for exchange-earning.

The tea industry, which contributes so largely to exchange-earning could legitimately demand some portion of exchange for importing plywood. Its claim would be more equitable than that of others, such as textiles and sugar, which by their price policy have ceased to earn exchange. Above all, plywood shall have to be imported, if the home industry cannot produce material of requisite quality. For protecting one industry, India cannot afford to ruin another old and established industry.

Racialism plays a great part in this present tug of war. It is argued that the majority of tea-growers being Europeans, prefer imported plywood instead of supporting the home industry. Such an argument could hold good, if the industry had rejected Indian plywood after its specifications had been certified by an impartial authirity as contemplated by the Tariff Board

Another Instance

Imports of vegetable and flower seeds continues to be banned under the new import policy. This has been done at the instance of the Agriculture Ministry and provides another instance of anti-British policy persued by this Ministry.

Vegetable and flower seeds could not be imported during the war, which provided some incentive to some seed-growers in this country to increase their production. The imports of seeds has been banned after the war in order to protect the home industry

Various issues arise. Firstly claims of this industry for protection were never examined by the Tariff Board. Secondly, the Government can ban or control the imports of an article because of exchange difficulties. But so long as India remains a signatory to the International Trade Agreement, it can neither ban nor could it exercise quantitative imports of any comodity to protect an industry. Ban on the imports of seeds and quantitative Control exercised over the imports of plywood are, therefore, wrong and illegal. Thirdly, the Government has permitted the export of these seeds, PRIMA FACIE, it means that the industry has now surplus production, after meeting the demand of the home market. It, therefore, needs no protection any longer. Fourthly, has the Government ever tried to ascertain whether Indian seeds are of requisite quality? It is a matter of common knowledge that produce from these seeds is inferior both in quality and size. In these days of "Grow More Vegetable" campaign, the inferior quality of seeds has resulted in a loss to the growers. The consumer, moreover, has to pay higher prices for inferior vegetables. Sooner or later, the case shall have to be investigated by the Ministry of Commerce, which has done its best in recent months to create conditions for the fruitful employment of foreign capital in this country.

Import Advisory Body

The Government of India has decided to add four additional members to the Import Advisory Council, it is learned here. Two of these members will represent the import trade and two will look after the interests of consumers. The attitude of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce in largely responsible for the decision

Experience has shown that the Federation is dominated by about half a dozen industrial houses, the members of which change their labels to dominate various Committees set up by the Government of India to seek the views of particular interests. They become importers on the Import Advisory Council exporters on the Export Advisory Council and cotton-growers on the Central Cotton Committee. The record remains unchanged, only the gramophone changes. ..

The proceedings of the Import Advisory Council for instance, would show that the so-called representatives of the import trade were fighting to restrict imports in order to protect Indian industries. The view-point of the consumer invariably goes by default..

The Government of India feels that the system of seeking true representation of every trade and commerce interests through the Federation has failed, hence the decision to nominate two importers directly on the Council.

Excise Revenue In States

As soon as an announcement of the merger of each State into a neighbouring Provinces, or of its formation into a Centrally. Administered Area is made, the Central Board of Revenue steps in through its subordinate offices, namely, the Collectorates of Central Excise, to take over the administration of the Central Excises in States. In the preliminary stages, surveys of the Central Excises in these jurisdictions are made, and the work is carried on through the States' own officers and under the Acts and Rules in force under the State Laws. The Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, and the Central Excise Rules, 1944, with minor modifications, necessitated by the constitutional status of the States, are then extended to the States, and the Central Government officers assume full-fledged control over the Central Excise Administration in the jurisdictions.

As a matter of general policy, the Government of India retain in their service all State employees already employed in the Central Excise Administration, unless they are found unsuitable or had been engaged in a temporary capacity by the States.

The merged States of Baroda, Sangli and Miraj were the major States from the Central Excise Revenue point of view, they being areas where tobacco is produced on extensive scale.

Some States and Unions of States which are still functioning as separate entities and are at present running their own Central Excise Administration. With the publication of the report of the Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee, which has proposed federal financial integration of the States and Unions of States with the Centre, steps have already been initiated to bring about such integration. The effect of the integration so far as the Central Excises and Customs are concerned would be for the Centre to assume control over the Customs and Central Excise Administration in the States and Unions of States in the same way as in the Provinces of India. The necessary legislation will be enacted, and assumption of control by the Centre over these subjects is expected to be brought about by April 1. 1950.

Even before the Indian States Finance Enquiry Committee's Report was published the Central Government had, with the concent of the Government of Saurashtra, taken over the Customs administration of the ports in the Kathiawar States. The traffic through these ports of imported goods had constituted one of the major problems of the Government of India in the past, inasmuch as the customs control at these ports was in the hands of the States Governments, and was regarded as highly unsatisfactory from the Centre's point of view, despite agreements with the State Governments in regard to uniform control and uniform rates of duty. The Government of India had been compelled in the circumstances to impose a preventive cordon round the States with headquarters at Viramgam; the cordon was a serious barrier not only to trade but to the smooth flow of passenger traffic between the Kathiawar States and British India. The cordon was lifted immediately after the Government of India took over the Customs administration in Saurashtra. The administration has now been placed in the hands of Collector of Customs, stationed at Jamnagar, and appointed by the Government of India.

Even before Kutch became centrally administered area on 1-6-1948 the Customs Administration of the ports in the State had been taken over by the Government of India, and a Collector of Customs was appointed with his headquarters at Bhuj. With the constitution of the territory into a centrally administrated area, the customs administration has been integrated with that of Saurashtra under the Collector of Customs, Jamnagar.

The Saurashtra Government as well as the Government of Vindhya Pradesh have already agreed to hand over their Central Excise administration to the Central Government, and the necessary surveys have just been carried out, prior to the assumption of control

Under Whose Jurisdiction ?

Twenty-three States, which have merged with Orissa, having had a total revenue of Rs. 98.74 lakhs are placed under the Collectorate of Calcutta. Fifteen States which have merged with the Central Province, having a total revenue of Rs. 88.06 lakhs are placed under the Collectorate of Bombay. States of Loharu, Dujana and Patudi which have merged with East Punjab are placed under the Collectorate of Delhi, so also twenty-one hill States, forming the Centrally Administered Area called Himachal Pradesh. Under the Bombay Collectorate are placed Baroda, Bhopal, Kolhapur, and 319 States, merged with it. Banganapalla, Sandu and Padutkoltai have come under the jurisdiction of the Madras Collectorate. Saraikella and Kharswan are placed under the Collectorate of Calcutta. Rampur, Benaras and Tebri Garhwal under the Collectorate of Allahabad and Bilaspur under the Collectorate of Delhi.

There are six separate Unions of States. They are Saurashtra, Rajasthan Vindhya Pradesh, Gwalior-Indore-Malwa, Travancore and Cochin and Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

BAPUJI (In Memoriam)

★

By Sudhendu Bhattacharyya

'T was this autumnal day when, full
Four Score years back there came
Upon this earth a man that trod
And gleamed upon this Universe broad
The task fulfilled, he now rests
And Communes in his Maker's breast,

★

Not thro' the orgy of blood here,
Not thro' the hymn of hate there,
Nor thro' slaughter to the Throne
But thro' the weapon of Love and truth alone
He led to victory a nation unarmed
And put on Jawahar's devoted head
The coveted crown with thorns bis et—of enduring or refulgence and glory yet!

★

To the muffled shrieks of souls agonised
He harkened and ran, succour in hand
From end to end—Delhi to Noakhali
And back again, singing the immortal song of his Grudev—Ekla chalo,
Ekla Chalo, Ekla chalo re....."

★

Thus on a fateful Friday in history
Christ-like, he fell in martyred glory
To the fell bullets of a fanatical fool
With "He Ram" on his praying lips
Mother Earth in horror shook her bottom
And lo! Even a boy from across the Atlantic
Cried out in anguish—"Would that
No body ever knew the use of a gun"
Verily both in life and death—his
Was a dedication to the ideal
Pursued with a determination firm
That defied the dread of Death!

★

The bloodless Revolutionary—the Bringer of Freedon now watches from on high
Like a sentinel mounted on the sky
The Great Nation's Triumpnant March
While all the world gapes in wonder
Thine alone is all the honour—
Oh Deliverer!

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Director of the Delhi School of Economics, who represented India at the International Association for Research on National Income and Wealth, snapped on his arrival from U. K. by air.

Interpreting Indian Art To Foreigners

Dance And Music Recitals In Singapore

SINGAPORE, Sept 30 (PTI): There have been a number of Indian music and dance recitals in Singapore during the last two weeks. The British Council and the Singapore Music circles presented a programme of Indian dances, songs and music organised by the recently-formed Indian Fine Arts Society of Singapore.

The British Council is the well-known cultural organisation working in many countries of the world. The Singapore Music Circle is a prominent local body.

INTERPRETATIVE APPEAL

In Indian Fine Arts Society put on the stage a programme of Indian dance and music carefully selected for its interpretative appeal. They were greatly handicapped by the lack of trained Indian talent in Singapore. The services of an Indonesian artist were enlisted for a "Garuda" dance.

The President of the Society, Mr. K. P. A. Menon, said that the society sought both to interpret Indian art to the cosmopolitan audiences of Singapore and to develop more specialised programmes which would appeal to Indian audiences in Malaya. They hoped that such programmes would raise the standard of Indian art appreciation both amongst Indians and other racial groups in this city.

DUSSERA PROGRAMME

An Indian art festival, a Dussera programme, is running at one of the Hindu Temple in Singapore.

The temple authorities have been arranging such programme for a number of years.

Last week the Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Singapore, organised a recital of Indian music and dance in honour of the Delegates to the Regional Meeting of the International Labour Conference which held its session here.

Need For Statistics Training Centres

SINGAPORE, October 1, (PTI): The Regional Conference for Asia and Far East of the Food and Agriculture Organisation today commended Government of India and the F.A.O. for undertaking a statistic training centre in this region. It urged all Governments to take advantage of this training course.

GANDHIJI'S "NAI TALIM" SCHEME ACCEPTED BY GOVT.

Education Through Work, Main Underlying Principle

TEN THOUSAND REFUGEE CHILDREN FIRST TO BENEFIT

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30 (P.T.I.): "Nai Talim" Mahatma Gandhi's basic education scheme, has been accepted by the Government of India for the education of nearly 10,000 children in the refugee townships of Faridabad and Rajpura.

This is probably the first time that "Nai Talim" is being adopted on a large scale.

The Government of India have entrusted the task to the Talimi Sangh. The Sangh has already started preliminary work in the areas where the townships are being built. A budget of nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees for the purpose has been submitted to the Government.

The Rehabilitation Ministry has made a formal request to the Education Ministry to give recognition to the "Nai Talim" system of education as on par with the existing one.

EARN AND LEARN

The "Nai Talim" envisages education in all stages of life through manual work including handicrafts. Under the system, the child will produce as it learns and will thus be economically self-supporting. The State, under this system, is called upon to help sell the products in the market.

Alongside production, "Nai Talim" aims at gradually developing the pupil's intellect. The ultimate aim is to evolve a democratic-cum-co-operative community based on "money-economy" but on an economy "blending production of necessities and a healthy balanced culture".

Besides handicrafts and teaching of the three R's, the curriculum of "Nai Talim" includes lessons in elementary principles of sanitation, hygiene and nutrition. Children are made self-dependent and helpful to their family units. Promotions will be according to the quality of work. There will not be any formal examinations.

FIVE STAGES

The "Nai Talim" system is divided into five stages, namely, pre-basic school, adult education when children are given training in village affairs, residential basic school for children between seven to fourteen, post-basic training corresponding to university education, and lastly training institute.

During the residential basic stage children are taught sanitation, general health service, kitchen-craft and gardening. The training institute stage is meant for preparing villager workers, teachers, professors and organisers of basic education. English is not taught during the seven years of basic education. The mother tongue is used as the medium of instruction. Hindi is taught in the last three years.

FIRST MOOTED IN 1937

The idea of "Nai Talim" was first placed before a Conference specially convened for the purpose by Mahatma Gandhi in July 1937. The Conference, which was presided over by Gandhiji, appointed a Committee under Dr. Zakir Hussain to draw a detailed syllabus for the "Nai Talim" system on the lines suggested by the Conference. The Committee submitted its report in February 1938 and it was placed before the Congress Working Committee for consideration. The Congress accepted the scheme as its programme of national education at its Haripura Session in March 1938. Dr. Zakir Hussain and Mr. E. W. Aryanayakam were then authorised to form an All India Educational Board which came to be known as the "Hindustani Talimi Sangh" with headquarters at Sevagram.

GOVT. APPROACHED

The Sangh, after its formation, approached private educational institutions and the education departments of different provincial governments for the initiation of this educational experiment. The Governments of the U.P., the C.P., Bihar, and Kashmir, consequently appointed Educational Reorganisation Committees to study and report on the entire scope of education from primary to university stage.

The Central Advisory Board also appointed a Committee with Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, as its Chairman, to examine the scheme of educational reconstruction incorporated in the "Nai Talim" system.

These Committees accepted the main principles underlying the scheme of "Nai Talim". The first Conference of workers of basic education based on "Nai Talim" was called at Poona in 1938. By this time 12 training schools, two training colleges, seven refresher courses, and about 5,000 schools were trying out "Nai Talim" experimentally.

TRIED IN PROVINCES

When Congress Ministries were in office from 1937 to 1939 this experiment in basic education was tried in the provinces. But when the British Government took back the reins of administration from the Congress it disapproved of the system. The Board of Basic Education was dissolved and the closing of training and basic schools was ordered with effect from March 1, 1941.

In spite of this official disapproval unofficial institutions carried on with this experiment in basic schools at Sevagram, Orissa, Bengal, Majhowila and villages in Bihar.

With the attainment of independence, this system of education has again attracted the attention of the Government.

LEADING CITY ADVOCATE DEAD

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, a leading member of the City's Criminal Courts Bar died at his residence at Ekadeshi Building, Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, at 2-20 in the morning, today. He was for the past few months ailing from heart trouble.

The late Mr. Desai started practice in 1910 and during the course of his 39 years' as a lawyer at the Police Courts Bar, he established a lucrative practice. He joined the Municipal Nationalist Party during the days of the late Vithalbhai Patel after he had been elected as a city father, and took a leading part in the City's civic affairs, being at various times member of the Improvements Committee and the Standing Committee. He was a trustee of several charitable trusts and Honorary Secretary of the George V. Infirmary.

The late Mr. Desai offered his free services to the relatives of victims of the sensational police shooting outrage near the K. E. M. Hospital, during the 1942 "Quit India" movement, at the inquest held subsequently.

The funeral which took place was largely attended by members of the Bar and the Bench. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who delivered a funeral oration recalled the services of the late Mr. Desai to the city, both in his capacity as a city father and as leading advocate.

The Uthamana ceremony will take place on Sunday at 4-30 p.m. at the residence of the deceased.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Philip Murray, President of America's United Steel Workers Union, tonight ordered 528,000 unionists to strike one minute after midnight tonight.

MADRAS EXPERIMENTAL SCHEME

JUDICIARY SEPARATED FROM EXECUTIVE

Inauguration Of Plan In Two Districts Today

MADRAS, October 1 (P.T.I.).

THE Government of Madras will introduce separation of Judiciary from the Executive in the two districts of Chingleput and North Arcot from tomorrow, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday.

Madras is the first province to effect the separation of the two administrative functions which was demanded by the Congress as early as 1886.

The scheme will be formally inaugurated by the Premier, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, in Vellore, the proposed headquarters of the new judicial district of Chingleput-North Arcot, and at Chingleput, by Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works. At Chingleput, the Chief Justice of Madras, Mr. P. V. Rajamannar, will explain the significance of the scheme.

MINISTER'S BROADCAST

On the eve of the inauguration of the scheme, Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Minister for Education in charge of Law, in a broadcast talk tonight, declared: "We could think of no better day for giving effect to the reform connected with the separation of Judiciary than the date on which Mahatma Gandhi was born."

The Minister said though the reform was being introduced only in two districts in the first instance, the Government hoped to extend it at least to half the province before the New Year, 1950.

Mr. Madhava Menon said the Madras scheme was unique in that the "long looked" for change "was being effected without amending even a single act of the legislature. It was also unique in another way, namely, the scheme did not involve any extra cost to Government at all. This had been made possible by the systematic way in which the details of the proposal had been worked out.

The object of the scheme was to ensure "complete independence of the Judiciary from Government interference", the Minister said.

"We have, by this reform, only arranged matters in such a way that the same man is not a judge, the prosecutor and a policeman, all at the same time", he added.

SCHEME IN OUTLINE

Briefly explaining the scheme, Mr. Madhava Menon said: "We have divided all the magisterial functions under the Criminal Procedure Code and other enactments into two distinct categories, the 'judicial' and the 'non-judicial'. For doing the judicial work, we are setting up a separate class of magistrates, who will be under the control of not the collectors as hitherto, but the High Court. These judicial magistrates will, when the scheme takes full effect, all be qualified in law. A good proportion of the recruitment to the various posts will be made from the bar and the rest of the vacancies will be given to persons in government service with legal qualifications."

The Minister said: "The collector and his subordinates will form another category of 'magistrates' and will, in association with the police, continue to have all their existing powers and functions in the matter of preservation of law and order and prevention of crimes. There will be no material changes in regard to the existing arrangements in this regard."

He declared: "To put the matter briefly, what we have done is that where justice to the accused or the suspect is involved, we have allowed the matter to be handled by a judicial authority, free from even a fear of indolence of the Executive".

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Asoe Shud 11 2006.
Muslim: Zilhej 9 1368.
Parsi: Farvardin 30 1319.
Sunrise 6-30 A.M., Sunset 6-27 P.M.
Hightide 09-32, 21-36 Low tide 02-36, 16-02.

Today's Engagements

HINDUSTANI PRACHAR SABHA: Annual function at the Anjuman Ismail High School at 4 p.m. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur will attend. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health of Bombay to preside.

KSHATRIYA SOCIAL UNION: Dr. S. G. Panandikar will speak on "Devaluation of Sterling and Rupee" at Kshatriya community Vadi, Girgaum at 5 p.m.

SOCIALIST PARTY (BOMBAY): A public meeting at Popat Vadi 8 a.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Shri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji to speak on "Empiricism and Revelation" at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION Musical concert at Y.M.C.A. Wodehouse Road, 11-30 a.m.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION: Dasturji Khorshed Dabu to speak on "Our problems" at 5 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Path of Devotion" at 6-15 p.m. at the Jehangir Wadia Bldg.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Shri Umeshchandraji will speak on Vivekananda at 10 a.m. at the Ashram.

ARYA SAMAJ: Pandit Vijayashanker Moolshanker Jani to speak on Vedas at 7 p.m. at Vithal Patel Road.

GOAN MEETING: A mass meeting of Goans to decide their future status in the new political set-up of the country will be held today at Sunderbai Hall, Queens Road at 10-30 a.m. leading members of the Goan Community in Bombay including Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas ex-mayor of Bombay have issued an appeal to the Goans to attend the meeting in strength.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 1 (PTI): Following is the all-India weather summary for Saturday, Oct. 1 1949.

Yesterday's secondary western disturbance lies this morning over East Rajputana and has become less marked. Thunder and rain have been widespread in sub-Himalayan West Bengal Madhyabharat and the West Central Provinces and local in Assam, Orissa, Vindhya Pradesh, the North Hyderabad and the North Madras coast. A few thundershowers have also occurred over the rest of the country outside Saurashtra and the Madras Deccan.

FORECAST valid until the evening of 2nd:—Thunder and rain will be widespread in West Bengal, Bihar, the eastern districts of the East United Provinces and along and near the Orissa coast. There will also be local thundershowers in Assam, Chota Nagpur in and near the hills of the East Punjab and the West United Provinces, in Madhyabharat, the Central Provinces and South-East Madras. Scattered thundershowers are likely over the rest of the country outside Saurashtra, Rajputana, North Gujarat and Mysore.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the 24 hours, total rainfall from October 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hours IST on October 1, 1949:

Ahmednagar 82 68 0 0 minus 0.1; Allahabad 88 71 0 0 minus 9.2; Bangalore 85 69 0 0 minus 0.3; Baroda 91 73 0 0 minus 0.1; Banares 93 76 0.4 0.5 plus 0.2; Bhopal 83 70 1.0 1.0 plus 0.9; Bhuj 90 75 0 0 0; BOMBAY 87 73 0.6 0.6 plus 0.5; Calcutta 93 70 0 0 minus 0.2; Calicut 90 76 0 minus 0.3; Cherrapunji 68 61 0.9 0.9 minus 0.8; Cochin 84 78 0 0 minus 0.3; Cuttack 89 79 0.1 0.1 minus 0.1; Hyderabad (Dn.) 85 71 T 5 minus 0.1; Indore 83 69 0.1 0.1 0; Karachi — 77 0 0 0; Lahore — 64 0 0 0; Lucknow 89 70 0 0 minus 0.1; Madras 91 77 0.7 0.7 plus 0.5; Mahableshwar 65 59 0.1 0 minus 0.1; Mussoorie 55 51 0.2 0.2 0; Mysore 87 68 0 0 minus 0.2; Nagpur 88 73 0.6 0.6 plus 0.5; Patna 92 75 0 0 minus 0.1; Peshawar 77 57 T 0 0; Poona 82 67 0.1 0.1 minus 0.1; Port Blair 83 74 0 0 minus 0.5; Raichur 89 72 0 0 minus 0.1; Rajkot 93 73 0 0 0; Ranchi 88 69 0.1 0.1 minus 0.1; Shillong 73 57 0.3 0.3 0; Sholapur 89 68 0 0 minus 0.2; Surat 81 73 1.5 1.5 plus 1.4; Trivandrum 87 75 0 0 minus 0.1; Vizagapatam 87 78 0 0 minus 0.1.

T denotes rainfall in cents.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN CITY

Celebration Programme

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Numerous prabhat pheris, flag salutations and public meetings will be held tomorrow in different parts of the city and suburbs to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

A heavy programme has been chalked out for the day by the B.P.C.C. and different taluka committees. There will be a prabhat pheri early in the morning, then a non-stop spinning programme at Jinnah Hall. A big public meeting will mark the end of the Gandhi Jayanti programme in the city.

GANDHI JAYANTI PROGRAMME

PRABHAT PHERI will start from the Congress House at 8 a.m. and march to the Robertmoney School.

SACRIFICIAL SPINNING: At Jinnah Hall at 8-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m.

PUBLIC MEETING: At Chaupatty 6 p.m.

FREEDOM GROUP: At 11 a.m. at the Cama Hall Mr. Purshottum Kanji to preside. Mr. G. L. Mehta will speak on Gandhiji.

BHARAT YUVAK MANDAL: Flag salutation at Pathakvadi, Lohar Chawl by Mr. K. M. Munshi.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH: Meeting at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan 4 p.m. Shri Sura Bhagat and his party will recite Bhajans. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi will preside.

SANTACRUZ TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Prabhat Pheri at 6-30 a.m. from Podar School. Flag Salutation at the School and then 12 hour non-stop epinning programme.

IPTA's Telugu Play

In keeping with their tradition of presenting topical themes with high production values, the Telugu Group of the Indian People's Theatre Association are staging their new play, "N.G.O." or "Gumastha", written by the well-known Andhra playwright, Acharya Atreya. The play was awarded the first prize at the recent Andhra Natak Kala Parishad. The Telugu-speaking public of Bombay are by now familiar with plays such as "Mundadugu", "Parivarthana", "Eenadu", "Mabhoomi", etc., which the Telugu Group has produced with such distinction in the past. The theme of "N.G.O." is the life of the common man as it is today. In a city like Bombay where the majority of the Andhras belong to the middle class, there is no need to stress the difficulties of life today, and its sordid truth and grim realities are brought out well in the play. The drama has been already staged once recently—at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel—on the 30th September, and there will be a repeat performance at Podar College Hall, today, (Sunday) at 7 p.m.

Gandhi Jayanti On Radio

Opening the day's programme with **VAISHAVA JANATO AIR** Bombay offers a variety of talks, features and music appropriate to the occasion of Gandhiji's Birthday.

At 9 a.m. listeners will be taken over to Rajkot to hear a radio interview with Raliyat Ben, 84-year old sister of Mahatma Gandhi, who will give some reminiscences of her brother. At 1.40 p.m. Gandhiji's favourite hymns such as 'Lead Kindly Light' will be broadcast for 10 minutes.

At 8-15 p.m. on Bombay B, listeners will hear Shri S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, talking in Marathi on the 'Greatness of Mahatma Gandhi' and at 9-45 p.m., on Bombay A and B, AIR will present a record of the late Smt. Sarojini Naidu's talk in English on "Gandhiji as I Knew Him".

The day's programme will conclude with a recital of devotional music on Bombay by Bade Gulam Ali Khan.

TODAY'S RADIO

A: 244 m (1,231 kc/s.) also 31.41 m (9,550 kc/s) from 7-30 to 9-0 a.m. 41.44 m (7,204 kc/s) from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m. 31.41 m (9,550 kc/s) from 4-20 to 7-45 p.m. 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s) from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

B: 353 m (855 kc/s) also 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s) from 7-30 to 9-0 a.m. 31.41 m (9,550 kc/s) from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m. 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s) from 4-20/5-0 to 7-15 p.m. 61.48 m (4,840 kc/s) from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1949

BOMBAY—A

7-30 a.m. Vaishnava Jana by Sanjeevani Marathe 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 Kabeer Aur Meera Bhajans 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Shankarrao Khatu and Party. 8-45 News (G) 9-0 Bapuji 11-0 As in Bombay B 12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude. 12-50 Babubhai Shah Guj. Bhajan. 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Mahatmaji's Favourite Hymns—Lead Kindly Light When I Survey The Wondrous Cross Abide With Me 1-50 Make Mine Music. 5-0 Gamma; Jammat 5-30 As in Bombay B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Hari Ke Jan 7-0 Ham Kya Yad Rakhen Talk in Hindustani by Hon. Shri Morarji Desai 7-10 Locals 7-15 Babubhai Shah 7-30 A. D. Vartak (Vocal) 7-45 Kamgar Sabha 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay B 10-5 Rochester Civic Orchestra.

BOMBAY B

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay A 7-45 News 8-0 Mangal Sur 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Kabir and Tukaram 9-0 As in Bombay A 11-0 Mahalo Mahiyan 12-0 p.m. Azmat Husain (Khayal Vilambit aur Drut. Desi) 12-45 As in Bombay A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Anant D. Vartak Bhajan (Meerabai) 1-10 Mohammad Khan (Been) 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Khayal Bhimpalas by Azmat Husain Khan. 5-0 As in Bombay A 5-30 As in Delhi 6-0 Anant D Vartak Bhajan (Surdas) 6-15 Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Mahatmajinchi Thorwi (M) by Shri S. K. Patil 8-30 As in Delhi 9-0 Mohammad Khan (Been) 9-15 V. G. Bhatkar and Party. 9-30 Do Bhajano 9-45 Gandhiji As I Knew Him Talk by late Sarojini Naidu 10-5 Bade Ghulam Ali Khan.

BARODA

250 m (1200 kc/s).

7-30 a.m. Esha Brahmi Sthiti 7-40 Smaran Yatra 7-55 Mangal Mandir Kholo Dayamaya 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rang Rang Vadaliyan 8-45 News (G) 9-0 Special Programme From Rajkot 5-30 p.m. As in Delhi 6-0 News (E) 6-10 Sitar by C. Ambade 6-25 Nirbal Ke Balram 6-35 Gramjano Mate 7-0 Bhakti Bhav (selected Music) 7-15 Sitar by C. Ambade 7-30 Hari No Marag 7-45 Adarsh Gamdun (G) 8-0 Amara Bhaye 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Delhi 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Selected Orchestral Compositions 9-30 Kalyan Jyot.

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m (920 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Esha Brahmi Sthiti 7-40 Samaran Yatra 7-55 Mangal Mandir Kholo Dayamaya 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rang Rang Vadaliyan 8-45 News (G) 9-0 Special Programme From Rajkot 5-30 As in Delhi 6-0 News (E) 6-10 Sitar Vadan (By C. Ambade, Relayed from Baroda) 6-25 Nirbal Ke Bal Ram 6-35 Majoor Bhaio Mate 7-0 Selected Music (Relayed from Baroda) 7-15 Sitar)By C. Ambade. Relayed from Baroda). 7-30 Hari No Marag (Relayed from Baroda) 7-45 Adarsh Gamdun (Relayed from Baroda) 8 Traditional Bhajans (Relayed from Baroda) 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Delhi 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Nabhovani Orchestra (Relayed from Baroda) 9-30 Song about Gandhiji's sarvodaya concepts.

MR. NANDA TO BROADCAST

Today Gandhi Jayanti day, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, will inaugurate the programme for industrial workers broadcast by All India Radio, Bombay. The programme which will be from 7-45 to 8-15 p.m. daily on Bombay A, is addressed to industrial workers and will consist of informative talks, features, discussions and music.

Sardar Patel's Broadcast

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1 (PTI): A.I.R. Delhi, will broadcast a message by the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, at 8-30 p.m. on October 2. This will be followed by excerpts from the speeches made at hhe public meeting at the Queen's Garden earlier in the day. The programme from 8-30 to 9-00 p.m. will be relayed by all stations of All India Radio.

CITY CELEBRATES "DUSSERAH"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay Hindus celebrated "Dusserah", with all the traditional fastivities like the wearing of new clothes, ceremonial visits to temples and "pujas", of household deities. Sugar or no sugar, the sweatmeat-wallah's counters were groaning under the weight of the usual quantities of sweets for the delectation of young and old alike.

The owners of motor-cars decorated the vehicles with green leaves and flowers, and the horns and foreheads of cattle were gaily painted in colours.

Workers in commercial and government offices had their usual noliday and the festive occasion was a much-needed break from the nerve-wracking preoccupation of the city with famines, floods and devaluation.

FRIENDS OF BURMA SOCIETY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Motilal Setalvad has been elected President of the Friends of Burma Society in place of the late Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

The Society at a meeting held recenty passed a resolution supporting the move by Maulana Azad to form an Indian Council of Cultural Co-operation.

A Warning To Chemists

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Wholesale Chemists and Druggists are warned that H. Gomes who purports to be a representative of Messrs J. L. Lawrence & Sons is still passing false cheques of the Bank of Kolhapur. Information re: this type of offence was published on 10th Sept. 1949 but this Criminal has resumed his activities. Any firm whom he may approach are requested to hand him over to the Police.

THIRTY-YEAR-OLD PLEDGE FULFILLED

Nehru Urges U.P. Peasants To Raise Funds To End Zamindari

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1 (PTI): Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru today congratulated the United Provinces Government for bringing forward the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reform Bill and asked the peasants of U. P. to contribute to the fund raised for the purpose of giving compensation to Zamindars and thus end the Zamindari system.

In a message on the eve of the inauguration of the Zamindari Abolition Fund, Pandit Nehru said: "More than thirty years ago I began my wanderings in the rural areas of the United Provinces and came in touch with the stout peasantry of that province of mine. We became close comrades in the ups and downs of the struggle to better their lot. We came to the conclusion that it was essential for the Zamindari system to go to lay the foundation of the future progress of the peasantry as well as of the country. The U. P. Congress made this its plank and later the All-India Congress adopted it. It became part of our pledges to our people.

"I rejoice that that pledge is now near fulfilment and that the U. P. Government has brought forward and is considering the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reform Bill. I congratulate them on this and I congratulate the peasantry of the United Provinces on the coming success of their long endeavour. That success will come in the speediest way, if the peasantry pay the money asked of them soon and thus immediately acquire rights in the land and end the Zamindari system. I earnestly hope that they will do so and thus give a lead to India."

TOTAL PROHIBITION IN SAURASHTRA

Enforcement From Today

RAJKOT, Oct. 1 (PTI): An ordinance introducing total prohibition in Saurashtra will be promulgated tomorrow on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, it was learnt here.

Both indigenous and foreign liquor will be banned in the State when the Ordinance takes effect next month, though special permits will be issued in certain cases. Prohibition will apply to the armed services also.

It is estimated prohibition will cost the State Government between Rs. 15 and 20 lakhs, taking into account the loss of revenue and the added expenditure on enforcement staff.

Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Revenue and Excise Minister, said today that it had become immediately necessary to introduce prohibition as Saurashtra had a common border with Bombay Presidency, in which total prohibition would be in force from next year.

FLORAL WREATHS FROM SRINAGAR

The Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State, Sheikh Mohammed Abdulla, has sent floral wreaths from Srinagar to be placed on the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat tomorrow morning on the occasion of the celebration of his birthday.

Dhayabhai Patel To Perform Opening Ceremony

Mr. Dhayabhai V. Patel, leader of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party, will perform the opening ceremony of the new Sand Bunder at Darukhana, Tank Bunder, at 9 a.m. tomorrow (Monday).

Australia Beats Tanks Into Textiles

CANBERRA—Sixty-six farmer war plants in Australia with an area of 8,000,000 square feet, now employ 38,000 workers on peacetime production, Commonwealth Government officials announced here.

Converted war factories were producing furniture, textiles, machine tools and chemicals, they said.

STRONG & STABLE INDIA WILL AVERT A WAR

"Guardian" Calls For Marshall Plan For South-East Asia

MANCHESTER, Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter).

THE western powers were today urged to concentrate their efforts on India in their Asian policy by the Liberal "Manchester Guardian".

This paper, in reviewing the Asian situation in general, submitted that it was too early to be sure that Communist China would be "servile" to the Kremlin.

"Policy towards China is only a part of Asian policy", the "Manchester Guardian" continued. The paper said there were three Asian countries which would decide the modern history of the continent—China, India and Japan.

"In the next period, probably the best thing which the western countries can do in Asia is to concentrate their efforts on India, and assist it to overcome the difficulties of its present transitional phase.

STRATEGIC CENTRE

"India has a huge population, is the strategic centre of South Asia, and has great latent resources. Its present governing class, heirs to the British Raj, have an outlook and liberal ideals substantially the same as those of the Anglo-Saxon countries. The danger of Communism in India comes from its economic crisis of under production.

"If by a Marshall Plan for South Asia this crisis in India can be overcome, the west will have ensured an easy economic and cultural relation with the power which geography has made dominant in the region.

"India is a much firmer foundation on which to build than China could ever have been. If India is strong and stable, the possibility of war is much reduced.

"A plan would only be acceptable to India if it had no political strings. But America would obviously be more inclined to risk its capital in India and Pakistan, if these countries clear up their disputes.

"One suggestion during the Washington Talks was that the United States should take over a part of the British sterling debt to India. This arrangement would be a fair one, since the debt arose out of the common war effort: and if the United States would share part of the cost of financing an Asian policy, this would be one of the most effective ways of easing the economic strain on Britain.

DIFFERENCES ON JAPAN

"Some Americans would prefer to concentrate their effort in Asia upon rehabilitating Japan Over Japan, there is a considerable difference of view between America and the Commonwealth countries.

"A clear vision is needed for thinking about the future of Japan. Many of the recent statements of General Macarthur suggest that, sitting in Tokyo, he sees Japan through a haze of his own dreams.

"In the east he is the last of the distinguished survivors of the war period, and perhaps the time has come for a successor who though less titanesque in stature, sees Japan in a cool light", the "Manchester Guardian" added.

SAURASHTRA BANS COW SLAUGHTER

RAJKOT, Oct 1 (PTI): Cow slaughter will be banned in Saurashtra from tomorrow, it is learnt.

An animal preservation ordinance introduced by the State Government directs that no cattle below the age of 14 should be slaughtered. In case of milch cattle, a certificate from a veterinary surgeon must be obtained before slaughter.

CALL TO FRENCH INDIANS

KARAIKAL, Oct. 1 (PTI)—The hope that this year's Mahatmaji's birthday would give the light for the future of French India was expressed today by Mr. Srikanta Ramanujam, President of Action Committee, Karaikal National Congress.

"I pray that Mahatmaji's birthday should lead French Indians to victory in the referendum by expelling fear and giving moral courage", Mr. Ramanujam declared.

HARTAL FOR WHITE WHEAT

Rajkot General Merchants Join Confectioners

RAJKOT, Oct. 1 (PTI)—Grain merchants and general provision merchants joined the two-day strike started by over 100 confectioners in the city yesterday "as a protest against the refusal by the Government to supply them with white wheat.".

A Government spokesman said that under the existing rationing rules in force the question of supplying them with wheat did not arise. The Government had stocks of about 2,000 bags of damaged wheat, which was not worth distributing through ration shops and was offered to merchants.

A compromise was arrived at whereby they were to receive 50 per cent of 'red' wheat and 50 percent 'white' wheat, which they refused insisting on 100 percent supply of 'white' wheat, when the were not entitled to any quota of wheat.

Saurashtra Finances Integration Talks

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1 (PTI)—Talks on the integration of Saurashtra's finances with that of the Indian Union took place here today between the representatives of the Saurashtra Government and the officials of the States and Finance Ministries of the Government of India and members of the States Finances Integration Committee. The discussions lasted for nearly eight hours.

Later Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, met Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser to the States Ministry.

The talks are being continued tomorrow in the presence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, States Minister when it is expected outstanding points of difference would be settled.

SHILLONG, Oct. 1. (U. P. I.): A two day meeting of the Standing committee of the Assam Press Advisory Board will be held at Silchar on Oct. 14 and 15 next.

Steel Workers' One-Day Strike

TATAS' DIRECTOR GIVES WARNING

JAMSHEDPUR, Oc. 1 (PTI)—Sir Jehangir Ghandy, Resident Director of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., today warned the employees of the company against participating in the proposed one-day token strike called by the Socialist-sponsored Tata Mazdoor Sabha on October 3.

In a statement to the press, Sir Jehangir said:—"The Mazdoor Sabha has no right to call a such a strike. The grounds given supporting it are vexatious and without any foundation and have evidently been put forward to mislead the employees of the company. The proposed strike, besides being completely unjustified, would be illegal under the law. Severe disciplinary action will be taken against any employee striking work on October 3 or otherwise participating in the strike."

The Mazdoor Sabha decided to stage a one-day token strike demanding redress of the various grievances of the workers as formulated by the Sabha.

People IN THE NEWS

KALA VENKATA RAO

BANARAS, Oct. 1 (PTI)—Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, arrived here today on a two-day visit. He will inaugurate tomorrow evening the annual Congress Swadeshi Exhibition on the Gandhi Grounds.

PAK FINANCE MINISTER

LONDON, Oct. 1 (PTI-Reuter)—Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Pakistan's Finance Minister, arrived in London today by air from New York.

BRAZILIAN ENVOY TO INDIA

BOMBAY, October 1, (PTI): Senor Caio de Mello Franco, Brazilian Ambassador-Designate to India arrived here this morning by S.S. "Straithard" from London.

He was met on arrival by Mr. Minoo Masani, India's former Ambassador in Brazil and Mr. J. N. Heredia, Brazilian Consul in Bombay.

The Ambassador-Designate who is accompanied by his wife is expected to stay in Bombay for four days before proceeding to New Delhi.

DEVELOPMENT OF ASIA NEEDS HUGE FUNDS

F. A. O. Conference On Prospect Of Rice Output

SINGAPORE, October 1 (PTI).

THE Food and Agriculture Organisation's Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East today asked territories of this region to establish conditions for attracting investments from abroad for economic development, writes K. Ramanathan, PTI correspondent in Singapore.

The conference, attended by delegates from eight countries and observers from seven organisations, has concluded its six-day session. A report adopted today stated that foreign capital investments since the war for economic development in Asia and the Far East were negligible.

..Total planned expenditure on implementation of agricultural plans in this region for the next three years might be placed at 750 million to 1,000 million United States dollars compared with planned investments of possibly 30,000 million to 40,000 million over the same period in other under developed regions.

The conference found economic prospects for the regions major export commodities, copra, oil seeds, rubber, tin sugar and jute, showed little indication of any improvement from the increasingly difficult situation of last year. This and the prospect for continued ample supplies of wheat and other foodgrains might weaken the effective demand for rice still further.

RICE PROSPECTS

Regarding rice, the conference said a disturbing situation had developed For the first time since war, a balance between supply and effective demand was being attained, but the balance was of an unnatural kind, with levels of production, international trade and 'per capita' consumption all much lower than before the war, and prices much higher. The Conference said:

"If the rice price stays as relatively high in 1950-51 as now, exportable supplies of rice may exceed effective import demands by as much as 750,000 tons."

New State Hospital For Poona

POONA, Oct. 1 (PTI): Mrs. B. G. Kher, wife of the Bombay Premier, performed the "muhurt ceremony" of the new Government hospital buildings at Poona today.

The hospital is estimated to cost the Government Rs. 55,00,000 for its construction, in addition to the cost of its equipment.

The hospital will have 600 beds and four air-conditioned operation theatres and will be equipped with x-ray therapy on most modern lines.

The hospital which will be attached to the B. J. Medical college in Poona, will have small lecture rooms where typical cases could be removed and studied by the students.

Accommodation will also be provided in the hospital biuldings to the administrative staff of the hospital and about 200 nurses.

TOWARDS CANTON

Communists Move More Troops To Kwangtung

CANTON, Oct. 1 (PTI-Reuter)—Communist Gen. Chen-Keng has moved 30,000 regulars into the border region of Kwangtung, southernmost Chinese province where the Nationalists have made their emergency capital at Canton, a usually reliable soource said here today. At the same time, the official Military News Agency reported that Gen. Lin-Piao had announced he would launch his long-expected southward drive towards Canton within the next few days.

Latest news of the fighting today included a private report that Gen. Chen's men had taken Juchang, 40 miles east of the Canton-Hankow railway and 60 miles north of Kukong. More than 10,000 Communists troops in Changsha, 400 miles north og Canton, were reported to be moving westward towards Wan-Tien, 85 miles west of Changsaa.

In south-east China, the Communist armies of Gen. Chen-Yi on the Fukien mainland have been reinforced by nearly 10,000 men for an attempt to invade Amoy island, according to a military spokesman. In north-west China, Communist troops of Gen. Peng-Teh-Hui advancing along the Sino-Soviet highway have crossed the western end of the Great Wall at Chia-Yu-Kwan.

Sarat Bose Felicitates Mao Tse Tung

CALCUTTA, October 1 (PTI): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bo se, M.L.A. (West Bengal) Founder-President of the Socialist Republican Party of India has sent a cable to Mao Tse Tung, the Chinese Communist Leader felicitating him on his election as Chairman of the "Central Peoples Government of the Republic of China". The cable was sent on behalf of Mr. Sarat Bose himself, the Socialist Republican Party and "the progressive forces in India"

French Red's Greetings

PARIS, Oct. 1. The Central Committee of the French Communist Party has sent its "warmest congratulations" to Mao Tse-tung, Chinese Communist leader, on his proclamation of a Chinese "Peoples Republic." The message was published in the Party organ "Thumanite" today.

NEW COMMANDER FOR HONG KONG

LONDON, Oct. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert M. Mansergh has been appointed Commander of the British forces in Hong Kong, to succeed Lt.-Gen. F. W. Festing.

Gen F. W. Festing is returning to Britain because of ill-health.

Lt.-Gen Mansergh who is 49 served in the Western Desert with the Fifth Indian Division, afterwards famous for its campaign in Burma.

LANDMARK IN INDIAN POLITY

Socialist Executive On Integration Of States

BANGALORE, Oct. 1 (PTI).

THE National Executive of the Socialist Party today described the policy of the Government of India in regard to the integration of States as "a landmark in the advance of Indian polity and realisation of people's aspiration."

In a policy statement with regard to Indian States issued today the Executive, while welcoming the constitution of Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Unions proposed the formation of the new provinces of Karnatak, Kerala and Gujarat and the abolition of other Unions and States and their merger with the above three Unions and other existing provinces.

FUTURE OF HYDERABAD

About Hyderabad, the statement said: "Hyderabad must be broken into its natural parts, the Telegu area should go to the province of Andhra, the Marathi area to the province of Maharashtra and Kannada area to the province of Karnatak."

The statement criticised the 'paradox of popular Ministries without Legislatures" continuing under the dispensation of the States Ministry in some Unions and said complete integration involved their rapid democratisation.

With regard to the powers and status of the Princes, the statement said: "The Prince must be shorn of his princehood and elected to be a free citizen of India" and urged the setting up of committees consisting of High Court judges to enquire into the princely properties.

Abolition of the Jagiridari system, standardisation of administrative service and recruitment through Public Service Commissions, repeal of all laws and practices curtailing Fundamental Rights, and uniform standard of legislation on Labour and agriculture in conformity with all-India standards were some of other points made in the statement.

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS

Pointing out that "the political and administrative integrity of India is obstructed by the existence of foreign settlements even more than the Princely States", the statement declared "these foreign settlements must go."

"While the Government of India should indeed convince the Portuguese and the French Governments of the undesirability, for the sake of decent international relationships, of their persisting to suppress a part of the Indian people, the Socialist Party must assert that this is not a matter for diplomacy alone and that it is the inalienable right of the people in the settlements to revolt against foreign tyranny and that it is equally the right and duty of the Indian people as a whole to support such revolts", the statement added.

1 SHOT, 2 INJURED

Armed Gang Attack Near Rajkot

RAJKOT, Oct. 1 (PTI): One person was shot and two others were seriously injured when a party of armed men raided Zundala village, about 40 miles from Rajkot, according to reports reaching here.

It is stated that the raiders fired in the air to scare away the villagers before entering the village on the night on Thursday and carried away valuables estimated at about Rs. 5,000.

"FLYING SAUCER" AT EXHIBITION

MELBOURNE—Melbourne saw a "flying saucer" during September. It was part of a model aeroplane section in an Aviation Fair.

Powdered by a tiny Diesel motor, it consisted of a circular wing and fuselage combination about the size of a dinner plate.

Flown by control wires, the "flying saucer" could attain high speeds or hover almost like a helicopter.

BOMBAY, Oct. 1: Dr. Atal who led the Indian Medical Mission to China in 1938, has congratulated Mao Tse-Tung on his election as the Chairman of the "Central People's Government of the Republic of China".

TWO LAKHS ATTEND DUSSEHRA FUNCTION

Five Injured In Rush To See Governor-General

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1.

The Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were among the crowd of nearly two lakh people that attended the Dussehra celebrations here this evening.

Others who joined in the celebrations included Cabinet Ministers, Gen. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Speaking on the occasion, the Governor-General said: "This is the second time that I join you in celebrating the victory of our heroes Shri Ram and Sitaji over Ravan. I hope you will all pray to Shri Ram and follow in the footsteps of Shri Hanuman. I have nothing more to say, for Shri Hanuman has told us everything."

The celebrations were held at two different places, one in New Delhi and the other in Old Delhi.

At the Gandhi Grounds in Old Delni five persons, including one lady, received minor injuries when people rushed to see the Governor-General when he arrived.

Earlier the Governor-General applied 'tilak' on the foreheads of those who personified Ram and Lakshman at the Gandhi Grounds in Old Delhi.

DACOITS DRESSED AS CONSTABLES

MEERUT, Oct. 1. (PTI): Three police constables of Meerut have been arrested for alleged complicity with some dacoits.

It is reported that seven dacoits dressed in police uniforms were on their way to a village in Bulandshahar District when they were arrested by the police. Subsequent investigations showed that the uniforms had been lent to them by the three constables who have now been taken into custody.

BOY "TARZAN" REWARD

SINGAPORE: A 12-year-old boy Lim Ah Choo, described as a "Little Tarzan", has received a reward of $100 (about £12 stg.) and a police commendation, for "conspicuous courage".

Lim jumped into a choppy sea to rescue his mother and two brothers from drowning.

One of the adults who same to Lim's aid described him as a "little Tarzan who swam, kicked about, and brought his relatives one by one to the shore".

Lim's father, a roadside barber, said the reward would be used for the boy's education.

To friends who praised his swimming prowess Lim said: "I learnt to swim when I was a toddler".—P.T.I.-Reuter.

Blowpipes To Shoot Dogs

IPOH—A police officer has put forward a suggestion to use sakais (Malayan aborigines) armed with blowpipes and poisoned darts to shoot stray dogs on the streets of Ipoh town.

He said that the darts would upped with a painless, non-lethal poison which would only paralyse the dogs until they could be captured by the veterinary department and disposed of.

ANTI-RED BULWARK

Anglo-Americans To Prop Up, Franco?

LONDON, Oct. 1 (UPI)

INDIA is to be given every possible financial and economic assistance. This was agreed between Mr. Dean Acheson, U. S. Secretary of State, and Mr. Bevin during their recent Washington discussions. Both of them accepted the position that India is the most logical bastion for building up against Communism in the Far East.

To take every possible means to avoid Communist expansion in Spain, Mr. Acheson told Mr. Bevin that America would not permit the overthrow of Franco regime either by Communists or Spanish left-wing extremists. Recognition of the Franco regime was however repugnant to the United States at this stage. Both U. S. and Britain would bring pressure on Franco to liberalise his regime, and they would also start cautious campaign to create favourable atmosphere for the eventual recognition of the present Spanish Government.

THE HAGUE TALKS

THE HAGUE, Oct. 1 (PTI-Reuter)—Favourable and satisfactory progress, particularly in drafting the statute of the Netherlands-Indonesian Union, was reported here today in a report by the Steering Committee of the Indonesian Round Table Conference. But the magnitude and complexity of the problems in the economic and financial fields", it added, had caused the committee to "concentrate for the time being on those key items requiring fundamental agreement in principle."

The report said there was still much progress to be made, but added "the confidence of the delegation leaders in approaching that are admittedly complicated and difficult economic and financial question is aided by the fact that they have been able to make such satisfactory progress lately in the political field."

Conference leaders with their experts and the United Nations Commission members were slipping off tonight for another series of heart-to-heart talk in the peaceful rural atmosphere of De Hoge Vuurse, near Utrecht in the heart of Holland.

AFRIDI MILITARY IN DAMAN

Goonda Raj In Full Swing

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 1, (U. P. I.): The Portuguese Government is taking repressive measure to suppress all popular movement for joining the Indian Union in Daman, a Portuguese colony near Surat, it is reported.

Afridi military is said to have been brought to Daman for this purpose.

Goondas who have been expelled from Ahmedabad, Surat, Baroda and other cities, joined by Pakistani goondas, are said to be compelling people to sign a pledge which states that Daman does not want to join the Indian Union.

The attention of the Bombay Government and the Government of India has been drawn towards the latest happening in Daman.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan

MAHATMA GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS: At the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, today, at the Library Hall, at 5-30 p.m. Shri K. M. Munshi will deliver a lecture on "Bhagavadgita and Karmayoga".

On Saturday the Mumbadevi Samskrit Mahavidyalaya of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan shifted to the new home of the Bhavan at Chaupaty, which was recently declared open by H. E. Shri C. Rajagopalachari. The ceremony was presided over by Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhavari. Shri K. M. Munshi, Sir H. V. Divatia, Acharya Jinavijayaji Muni and Panditaraja T. A. V. Dikshitar, Principal of the Samskrit Mahavidyalaya spoke on the occasion. Started in 1938 with a small batch of students, the Mahavidyalaya has today grown in strength. The Mahavidyalaya is perhaps the only institution of its kind in Western India. The Bharatiya Sangeeta Shikshapith also shifted to the new premises.

LATEST ABOUT DELVOIE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1, (UPI). 1).

The press report that the Jammu and Kashmir Govt. have asked the Govt. of India for permission to arrest Lt. General Delvoie, Military Adviser to the United Nations Kashmir Commission, lacks confirmation in official quarters in New Delhi.

Will Delvoie Resign?

SRINAGAR, Oct. 1, (P. T. I.): General Maurice Delvoie, Military Adviser to the United Nations Kashmir Commission left Srinagar for New Delhi by the special plane today.

Official circles here presumed that the General may relinquish his post, as military adviser, of his own accord.

Further enquiries made by the Jammu and Kashmir Government, according to these circles, had shown that certain almirahs in the General's residence belonging to Sardar A. R. Effendi which were sealed by the State Government had been broken and personal effects of Sardar Effendi removed. It was also revealed that the seven boxes of jewels from the Srinagar Bank were removed in the white painted jeep given to the General by the Indian army to facilitate his work as military adviser.

Cariappa-Dvoie Meeting

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1, (U. P. I.): Lt.-General Delvoie, Military Adviser to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan met General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of India, immediately after his arrival from Srinagar this morning. He is due to fly back to Srinagar tomorrow.

Approached by the United Press of India, Lt.-General Delvoie declined to disclose the nature of the talks he held with General Cariappa. He appeared to be in a cheerful mood and contented himself with the laconic observation that he was awaiting instructions from the U. N. General Council.

FLIGHT OF PRINCELY FUNDS TO BRITAIN?

Maharajah Of Morvi's Big Deal In Berkshire

LONDON, Oct. 1, (UPI).

BUCKHURST PARK, Ascot, one of the most palatial mansions in Berkshire and once rumoured as the future country home of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, has been bought by the Maharajah Sir Lukhdhirj Bahadur of Morvi. He is at present living at the exclusive Wentworth Club, Sunningdale, with his personal bodyguard.

Buckhurst Park was the home of the late Sir Henri Deterding, the oil millionaire, once described by Lord Kitchener as "the Napoleon of Petrol." He spent half a million pounds on the mansion, its six bathrooms being fitted out at a cost of £4,000 each with marble brought from Italy.

There are 11 principal bedrooms (one a reproduction of Marie Antoinette's), a spacious French drawing room, and a fabulous William and Mary sitting room.

The 125 acres of magnificent grounds are bounded on three sides by Windsor Great Park and Forest, and the neighbouring estate is that of Sunninghill Park, the chosen home of the Princess and the Duke before it was destroyed by fire.

The grounds of Buckhurst are among the most magnificent in Britain. Lily ponds, waterfalls, fountains, and rose gardens surround the mansion. Further features are a Dutch garden and a tree-fringed lake, while an azure-bottomed swimming pool was constructed on the most lavish lines.

TIP TO WOMEN HOME GUARDS

Army Marches On Its Stomach

NAGPUR Oct. 1 (UPI): Four Women Home Guard trainees fainted in their uniforms at the parade ground in Nagpur before the inaugural ceremony of the first batch of these women trainees from the Central Provinces, this morning.

Disclosing this in her inaugural address later, Shrimati Vimlabai Deshpande, Parliamentary Secretary to the Education Minister attributed the fainting to the first excitement and natural feeling of nervousness due to their not being used to tight dresses.

She, however advised the women home guards not to come to the parade ground with empty stomach. They should come to the parade ground after having something so that they might stand the strain of the physical exertion.

Highlights Of Gandhi Jayanti

Today is the 80th birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, according to the English calendar.

While the country would be paying its humble tributes to "Father of the Nation", some Provinces will be ushering in new laws, translating into actual practice what he preached.

Highlighting today's countrywide celebrations will be:—

An ordinance introducing total prohibition in Saurashtra from today.

Judiciary will be separated from the Executive in two districts of the Madras Province—Chingiepet and North Arcot.

The Madras Province will also be celebrating the first anniversary of Total Prohibition.

The United Provinces Government will start from today collections for a Rs. 170-crore Zamindari Abolition Fund to pay compensation to about twenty lakhs of Zamindars.

POLICE FORCED TO OPEN FIRE

Communists Give Open Battle

MADRAS, Oct. 1 (UPI).

A REPORT from Froddatur says that three Communists were killed and two others injured, when the police opened fire on a group of communists at Rajupalem village.

The incident occurred when the police raided the village and arrested nine Communists who were wanted in connection with a rioting case. About 400 Communists armed with weapons attempted to rescue the arrested persons. Stones and other missiles were thrown at the police force, and the police had to resort to lathi charge first, and then open fire in self defence with the above result.

COMMUNIST REFUSES TO BE RELEASED

MADRAS, Oct. 1.

A Communist detenu in the Vellore Jail who was under orders of release refused to go out of the jail and his "comrades" clashed with the warders, in order to retain him with them, according to a Vellore message, received here.

The incident occurred on Thursday night.

The jail authorities fired five shots in the air, and forcibly removed the detenu out of the jail, the message added.

The detenu, Radhakrishnamoorti was re-arrested and remanded in custody in the sub-jail on a charge of assaulting the police.

In the Women's Jail at Vellore the same night, five Communist women detenus refused to go into the lockup and other resistance. After sometime, they were overpowered and forced into their cells. Reports from mofussil today showed that 60 more Communists have been rounded up in the past two days. This raises the number of arrests, following the provincial government's ban on the Communist party and allied organisations to about 300.

HOSTILE ACTIVITIES IN NALGONDA

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 1 (UPI)

Recrudescence of hostile activities in Nalgonda district during the rains, which was anticipated has been severely put down by police, military and district authority, it was officially learnt today.

A vigorous drive against Communist hide-outs led to a number of arrests and the capture of arms and ammunition.

While the Nalgonda and Guntur district authorities and the special armed forces of Vijayawada, are taking concerted action against hostile elements, armed village parties are being organised for self-defence.

SODA BOTTLES HURLED AT PROCESSION

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1 (UPI).

Soda water bottles were hurled at the Gouribari Sarvojanin Durgotsav procession this afternoon, as it was moving along Ultadanga Main Road for immersion. A few persons received slight injuries. The police soon arrived on the spot and started investigations. No arrest has been made. The procession went on its way, after the trouble had subsided.

ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1 (UPI).

Two persons received slight injuries last midnight, when some unknown persons threw a cracker in Suren Bannerjee Road.

In Maniktollah area last night, a clash between two sections of the people resulted in injuries to five persons and looting of four shops. Soda water bottles were freely used in the fray. Trouble started, it is said, with certain remarks at women passers by.

The police rushed to the spot, brought the situation under control and arrested three persons.

RAILWAY POLICE OPEN FIRE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1 (UPI).

Half a dozen men who had entered a railway goods yard at Shalimar to steal "bidi" tobacco early yesterday morning were fired upon by the Railway Protection Police. When first detected, the thieves stone the police in an attempt to run away. Three rounds were fired and one man was hit. The injured person succumbed to his injuries yesterday.

Stop Press

RED CHINA'S PREMIER

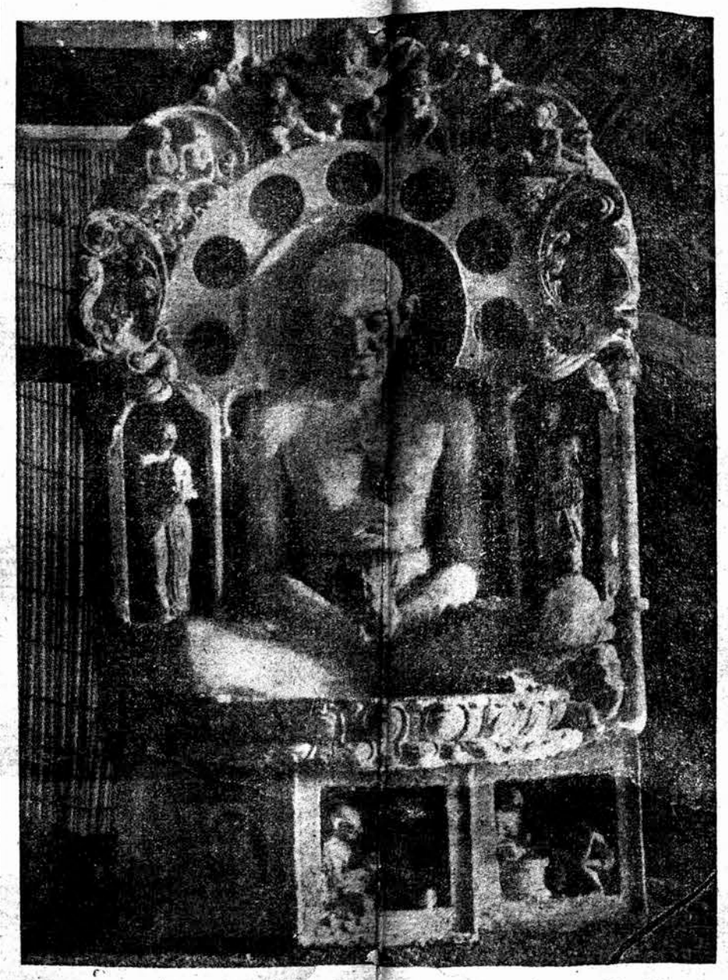
HONGKONG, Oct. 1 (PTI-Reuter)—Chou En-Lai, Foreign Affairs expert of the Chinese Communists, has been appointed Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Communist Government formed this week, Peiping radio announced tonight.

Mao Tse-Tung, chairman of the new Chinese People's Government, told a Communist Party rally in Peipang today that "the people's liberation war has been fundamentally won."

BULGARIA DENOUNCES TREATY WITH TITO

LONDON, Oct. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Bulgaria tonight denounced her Treaty of Friendship with Yugoslavia, Sofia radio reported.

VARIOUS PHASES OF MAHATMA'S LIFE



A stone statue of Mahatma Gandhi showing different phases of his life was exhibited at the Sarvodaya Mandal Exhibition.

LET US BUILD UP A NEW ORDER

C. R's Message

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1 (PTI).

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, in a Vijaya Dasami Day broadcast from All India Radio, Delhi, tonight appealed to the farmers and wage-earners of India to invest in National Savings Certificates.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, in the course of his broadcast, said:

"The Government have made all rich men sad. They have not yet succeeded in pleasing the poor. Money has got into several bottlenecks. Like stagnant water breeding mosquitoes and fever, uninvested money produces high price and corruption and bad character all round. You have all heard of the Welfar State, the Government trying to be father and mother to all the people instead of being just a "magistrate" and "tax-gatherer."

STANDARD OF LIVING

"Some things have happened which perhaps had better be set out broadly. No one will deny that the standard of life of the masses of our people was low and required to be raised. And whatever else may be necessary for this — education and all that — the income of the toilers had to be raised as a first step and a step necessary to inspire all else. This has been done. The national income has come to be redistributed more favourably to the workers and farmers. As a result of a series of measures, a great part of what used to go into the coffers of owners, employers, landlords, etc., has now been taken down to the basement and distributed in larger wages and earnings among the workers and farmers.

"Now there is a great deal more to be done by the State, and for this the State requires to be kept not only going but made strong for fresh effort. The annual expenditure for administration and preservation of law and order, for the maintenance of all the public institutions necessary for normal national life and for the security of the country against internal disorders and crimes and external dangers—all this in a large country with a numerous and not too homogeneous a population—makes a good big sum.

"It costs a poor nation as much as it costs a rich people to maintain an efficient army or an efficient set of hospitals or a good road and rail system. Some one must pay for all this. The rich used to pay when they were happy. Now WE pay. I use the first person plural, it comes more natural?— now WE have to pay for it. Those who share the bulk of the national income must necessarily

(Continued on page 17)

BELGRADE ACCUSES SOVIET UNION

Categorical Charge Of Meddling In Internal Affairs

BELGRADE, Oct. 1 (PTI-Reuter).

YUGOSLAVIA today accused the Soviet Union of breaking "the international principles contained in the United Nation Charter."

This charge was made in a diplomatic note handed to the Soviet Charge d'Affaires here, protesting against Russia's recent denunciation of her 20-year Treaty of Friendship with Yugoslavia.

The Note described Soviet hostility against Yugoslavia as contradicting principles of foreign policy laid down by Josef Stalin. It quoted him as saying in 1941 Russia would never intervene in the internal affairs of a small country.

"The responsibility and consequences which might result from the non-peace-loving acts of the Soviet Government to Yugoslavia must be borne exclusively by the Soviet Government", the Note said.

"However truth will prevail. It is well-known that the Soviet Government tried to organise their agents within the Yugoslav Government and the Yugoslav Army in order to try to overthrow the legal Yugoslav Government."

The Note claimed that the breaking off of the Treaty of Friendship could "only benefit the most reactionary countries in the world in their warmongering campaign, and contribute to the creation of a war psychosis, inflicting a serious blow to international co-operation and peace."

UNILATERAL AND ARBITRARY

The "unilateral and arbitrary' breaking-off of the friendship agreement follows "repeatedly expressed readiness" by the Yugoslavs to undertake the solution of the dispute by negotiation, it added.

The Note said the Russian denunciation had come "as no surprise to the Yugoslav Government or people."

Various hostile acts by the Soviet Union since the Cominform dispute had already made it a "dead letter."

The object of breaking the Treaty was "as a means of blackmail and pressure against the peoples of Yugoslavia".

Listing alleged hostile Soviet acts against Yugoslavia during the past 13 months, the Note referred to:

1. Soviet attempts to infiltrate agents into the Yugoslav Government and Army in order to overthrow the "meagre Yugoslav Government"
2. The "misuse of the Cominform as a mask for the implementation of un-Socialist purposes";
3. "Almost complete economic blockade";
4. Comprehensive material and moral aid to traitors and deserters from Socialist Yugoslavia";
5. Diplomatic notes "full of harsh insults and threats, accompanied by demonstrative movements of Soviet troops in countries bordering Yugoslavia." This, the Note claimed "was an attempt to frighten the Yugoslav people and put pressure on them for the realisation of anti-democratic and anti-Socialist intentions towards them."

FRENCH CABINET TO RESIGN?

PARIS, Oct. 1. (PTI-Reuter): The French Government will resign today, according to reliable reports. If it cannot compromise on a solution for its wage and cost of living problems.

'Red' Workers Rounded Up

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fourteen persons suspected to be Communist workers were rounded up by the Special Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. last night, following a raid at the head quarters of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) at Parel.

As the top Communist leaders were already in detention, a government spokesman said these were ordinary Communist workers, None of them are the wanted Communists, who have gone underground.

Sir A. Dalal Improving

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sir Ardeshir Dalal is making steady improvement it was learnt late tonight.

Inaugurating Red Rule In Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Oct. 1 (PTI-Reuter)

ALL business houses, banks and factories closed here today as the city began an official three-day celebration of International Peace Day, convocation of the People's Political Conference and inauguration of the new Chinese People's Republic.

China's new gold-starred flag flew from buildings throughout the city. Tomorrow, mass demonstrations and athletic displays will be climaxed by a mammoth torchlight procession.

Business houses will reopen on Tuesday

Atomic Control

U. S. Will Not Support India's Plan

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, (PTI-Reuter): The United States would not support India's plan to turn the atomic control controversy over to the United Nations International Law Commission, reported the "New York Times" today.

A decision that the Indian proposal was not practical was reached by the United States Delegation after conversations with Indian representatives said an authoritative American source at Lake Success, the "Times" added

Arms Find

VIJAYAWADA, Oct. 1 (PTI)—Two breach-loading guns, eight hand-grenades and a considerable quantity of ammunition were seized by the police in the course of a raid on a village in Krishna district, it was learnt here today.

SHILLONG, Oct. 1, (U. P. I.): The Assam Government have constituted an advisory council consisting of Mouvi Faiznur Ali, Shree Hem Chandra Dutta and Shree Bimola Kanta Borah, as members to advise the Government on cases of persons who are detained under the Assam Maintainance of Public Order Act. Moulvi Faiznur Ali has been appointed as the chairman of the advisory council.

AWAIT WORLD CITIZEN NO. 1

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, October 1.

Garry Davis, known as the First World Citizen, who is now in Paris prison for performing 'satyagraha' proposes to visit India without passport. He entered Belgium without visa and was permitted two days' stay.

DEVALUATION AND AFTER

Tokyo's New Deal For Textile Industry

TOKYO, Oct. 1 (PTI-Reuter)—The Japanese Government today cut its price of raw cotton to Japanese textile manufacturers by thirtyfour and a half per cent to enable them to maintain pre-Devaluation prices on cotton goods exported to the Sterling area.

New Exchange Rates For Peso

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 1 (PTI-Reuter)—The Argentine Central Bank today announced new import and export exchange rates for the Peso which put an exchange value of 9.40 Pesos on meat and other chief exports to Britain, against the old rates of 13.53 to the Pound Sterling.

The new list of exchange rates covering exports and imports maintain in some cases former parity with the United States dollar, while in other cases they represent a thirty per cent devaluation against the Dollar.

The new trade exchange rates go into effect on Monday.

Shipping Oil Will Cost More

LONDON, Oct. 1 (PTI-Reuter)—Prices of shipping oil sold for Sterling outside Britain are to be increased 40 per cent at the end of this month, world shipowners were officially advised today, cables Sydney Campbell, Reuters Financial Editor.

The move will bring oil into line with other Sterling goods whose prices have been raised by almost the full amount of the pounds devaluation.

Price changes for other types of oil are expected, but have not yet been announced.

Since oil is a vital raw material for industry as well as the major fuel for shipping, this could raise allegations of discrimination in favour of British buyers and against American and all other overseas buyers, including the Overseas Commenwealth countries.

INDO-AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING

India Govt. To Operate New Line

SYDNEY, Oct. 1 (UPI)—The Government of India have decided to operate a partly nationalised shipping line between the two dominions of India and Australia in consideration of the increase in the volume and value of trade between the two countries.

The Indian Trade Commissioner for Australia and New Zealand, announcing this here explained that the service which will be started with two ships, would be handled by the Indian Eastern Overseas Shipping Corporation. The corporation would have a capital of £ (Australian) 10,000,000 of which 51 per cent would be contributed by the Indian Government, 26 per cent by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and 23 per cent by members of the public.

Speaking of the two-way trade between India and Australia, the Indian Trade Commissioner said that its value had totalled nearly £ (Australian) 52,000,000 in the year ending June 1949.

Australia had taken jute, jute manufactures, cotton textiles, linseed, tea and other gods worth £ (Australian) 25,831,000 from India, sold India wheat, wool, grains and other goods—mainly foodstuffs, valued at £ (Australian) 25, 894,000 before partition the trade between India and Australia amounted to £ (Australian) 4,000,000 only.

Now India is the fourth biggest market for Australian goods and the third biggest supplier of goods to Australia, Mr. Baksi said.

W.I.A.A. BADMINTON

Shroff And Nilkant Surprised

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The W.I.A.A. Badminton Championships continued with quite some progress being made in all the doubles events. All the fancied players played up to expectations.

In the second round of the men's doubles B. D. Shroff and P. S. Nilkant were surprisingly beaten by M. G. Mangalvedekar and V. Madgavkar, in straight games. The other interesting match was provided when R. Desai and his new partner Jowar Khanna were beaten in a long drawn out match with C. P. Merchant and G. S. Kalyanpur

The following were the results):—

MEN'S DOUBLES (First Round)

Henry Ferreira and H. K. Talyarkhan beat E. Fernandes and M. Pereira 15-8, 15-1; R. S. Beltangady and N. K. Bhatt beat G. Dastgir and partner 15-6, 15-8; B. P. Koppikar and P. M. D. Thackersey beat N. G. Chowdary and partner 15-4, 15-7; C. P. Merchant and G. S. Kalyanpur beat S. S. Parulekar and Franklin 15-8, 18-13; Jowar Khanna and R. Desai beat V. B. Kedia and R. N. Jhaveri 15-8, 15-5; M. G. Mangalewadekar and V. Madgavkar beat N. J. Antia and K. L. Suri 15-9, 15-4; B. D. Shroff and P. S. Nilkant w.o. J. V. Kamat and R. C. Vin.

SECOND ROUND:—M. G. Mangalewadekar and V. Madgavkar beat B. D. Shroff and P. S. Nilkant, 15-10, 15-12; Henry Ferreira and H. K. Talyarkhan beat R. S. Beltangady and N. K. Bhat 15-12, 11-15, 15-1; B. P. Koppikar and P. M. D. Thackersey beat P. M. Jhaveri and M. R. Shah 11-15, 15-3, 15-7; C. P. Merchant and G. S. Kalyanpur beat J. Khanna and R. Desai 15-3, 6-15, 15-5

MIXED DOUBLES (First-round)

B. D. Shroff and Mrs. Bella Castellino beat J. G. Kirawant and Mrs. B. D'Souza 15-4, 15-5; C. L. D'Souza and Mrs. Fernandes w.o. B. V. Ullal and Mrs. J. S. Nauger; M. K. Bhopardikar and Miss Themi Vakeel w.o. E. Fernandes and partner

SECOND ROUND:—M. K. Bhopardikar and Miss Themi Vakeel beat C. L. D'Souza and Mrs. Fernandes 15-0 15-5; H. Ferreira and Miss Betty Farais beat C. P. Merchant and Miss Homai Dubash 15-8, 15-3; R. A. Dongre and Mrs. K. Nevasker w.o. Jowar Khanna and partner; Davinder Mohan and Miss S. Rege w.o. M. G. Manglewadekar and partner.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Miss S. Shirodkar and Miss Pandit beat Miss Meera Palekar and Miss R. Mathai 16-15, 15-3, 15-6.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-30 p.m.—Aata A' vs East Bengal (Rovers Cup).

Brabourne Stadium

3-15 p.m.—Young Aryans 'B' vs Diogor's XI (Boy's Championship).

4-15 p.m.—Young Aryans A' vs. Burmah-Shell (B.G.A.A. Championship)

5-15 p.m.—Cuncolin Union vs Colva S.C. (Cortalin Cup Final.)

TABLE TENNIS

Hindu Gymkhana

3-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.—Ladies Singles Final.

4-30 p.m. to 5-15 p.m.—Mixed Doubles Semi-Finals.

5-15 p.m. to 6-00 p.m.—Ladies Doubles Final.

6-00 p.m. to 7-00 p.m.—Men's Singles Semi-finals.

7-00 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.—Junior Singles Semi-Finals.

7-30 p.m. onwards Men's Doubles Sei-Finals.

BADMINTON

W.I.A.A. Club House

9-30 a.m. and 3 p.m.—Open Badminton Tournament.

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

3-15 p.m.—Dandi United vs Mahar Panchayat (Georgian Cup).

4-15 p.m. Indian Gymkhana vs Volkarts (Das Cup).

5-20 p.m. Globe 'B' vs Blue Eagles (H.V.M. Cup).

Oval

3-15 p.m. Karnatak School 'B' vs Karnatak Young 'B'.

4-15 p.m. National 'B' vs Shree Krishna.

East India Held To A Draw By Trades

ROVERS CUP FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

East Indian Railway and Trades Sports Club were concerned in a rousing encounter which ended in a draw four goals being shared in the quarter-final of the Rovers Cup Tournament this evening at the Cooperage.

For the first time this season a capacity crowd was present to watch this match The whole ground was jammed full of spectators and the gates had to be closed a short time after the commencement of play.

Ground conditions were ideal for bare-footed players and as a result most players of both sides played unshod. The game was fought out at a fast pace and there were several thrilling moments which kept the crowd keyed up throughout the game.

The Railway side would have themselves only to blame if they had lost for though their approach work was good they failed to impress in the all important matter of shooting. Their chief mistake was faulty positioning and trying to walk the ball into the net. They concentrated their scoring efforts on Mewalal but he failed to receive passes meant for him due to constant shadowing by the Trades defenders. They refused to have a shot at goal although they were ideally placed to score.

Trades though outplayed in the first quarter fought back gamely and managed to hold their goal intact. Thereafter they recovered from the position they were in to give their opponents a hard struggle.

The East Indian Railway began in storming fashion they swooped down on the Trades goal area straight from the kick-off and should have scored immediately but Mewalal had misfortune in seeing his fine efforts strike the crossbar and go out of play. A few minutes later Mewalal missed another grand chance of opening his side's account but he shot wide.

Trades withstood the stormy opening quarter with their defence putting up a splendid display. Their first scoring chance came when Thomas shot with his famous left foot a stinging shot but the ball went wide.

The Railwaymen lost several easy scoring chances first the right winger failed to connect with a goalmouth centre by Nandy and then Mewalal kicked wide from point blank range from a pass by S. Ghosn.

Thomas had hard luck with a rasping shot from the top of the penalty one which just went wide of the upright. Then at the other end Nandy with only the goalie to beat kicked straight and straight into him which he saved easily.

A little after this a penalty was awarded in favour of the Railwaymen when Narayan was penalised for sliding tackle against Mewalal which however was wasted by right flankman S. Ghosh who drove the ball wide of the goal posts.

Narayan foiled S. Nandy in the nick of time when he had only Sanjiva to beat he deprived him of the ball before he could position himself to shoot with only the goalie to beat. An indirect free.

Kick was awarded against the railway custodian Eleas for carrying which Thomas took and passed to Parab who deftly placed the ball in the direction of the corner of the net but the goalie anticipated well and brought off a fine save. A little later the goalkeeper again came to the aid of side when diving full length across the goal to push the ball round the upright for a corner from a terrific shot by Thomas.

Trades took the lead in the twenty-fifth minute when Kuppuswamy scored from a goalmouth scrimmage following a flag kick which the goalie failed to clear

In the very next minute the railwaymen restored equality when S. Nandy centred accurately for Ghosh to put the finishing touch with a grand first time shot which had Sanjiva on the wrong foot.

The teams retired for the interval with scoreboard showing one each.

The exchanges after the resumption were even though Trades were more dangerous whenever they got near their rivals penalty area for they did not hesitate in shooting which was the main drawback of their opponents.

Thomas almost added to his side's score when he essayed a fierce shot from thirty yards ou twhich the goalie failed to collect properly due to his slipping but he recovered in time to bring of a grand save.

The railway outside right Ghosh narrowly missed scoring when he picked up a through pass from S. Bhattacharjee and darted towards the goal but Sanjiva had left his charge in time and blocked his shot.

Nine minutes after the rest Trades again forged into the lead when Thomas drove powerfully into the goal with the goalie out of his position it looked like a certain goal but Maxie Fernandes who was almost on goal line was struck on the back and the ball rebounded to Bhimrao without any delay drove the ball into the net giving the rivals no chance to recover.

Selfishness on the part of Bhimrao deprived Trades of consolidating their position when he cut in from the wing and had defender between him and the goalie and a better placed colleague but he chose to shoot himself instead of passing. Maxie lost another glorious opportunity of making sure of victory for his side when he had only a helpless goalkeeper to beat but he shot wide.

When it seemed that Trades would last out to win due to poor finishing of their opponents Mewalal scored a grand equaliser when he received a pass from S. Bhattacharjee and waited for the Trades defender to tackle him he eluded him and then lifted the ball over the head of the onrushing Sanjiva to place the ball into an untenanted net and enable his side to live to fight another day.

Thomas and A. Chatterjee were injured at the same time. Thomas carried on gamely while the railway player had to be carried off the field for medical attention and resumed again after doing so.

Ashok Shield

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mogaveera School 'A' the holders and Karnatak School 'A' the runners-up have qualified for Final of the above Shield conducted by the Karnatak Sporting Association played at Oval in th. 1st and 2nd semi-final by defeating Bombay Fort School 'A' and Mother India School 'A' by a solitary goal. K. P. Sollan scored for Mogaveera School in the second half and M. N. Suvarna scored for Karnatak School in the first half. The final will be played on Monday the 3rd inst. at the same venue at 5-15 p.m. Earlier National Sports Club 'E' defeated Vijaya F.C. 'B' by 4 to 1 in the first round of the Puthli Cup.

Mysore Wins South Zone Final Of Inter-Versity Soccer

MADRAS, Oct. 1 (PTI)—Mysore won the South Zone Final of the Inter-University Football Tournament here today beating Madras, holders of the Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee Shield for the last three years running, by three goals to two.

The winners now meet the Patna University in the All-India Final to be played here on Tuesday.

For a final the game was for most part scrappy but on the run of the play Mysore were definitely the better team particularly their forward line and won deservingly. Madras put up a spirited display especially their defence where full-backs Thangaswamy (Captain) and Kumaravadivel excelled while Alafa Khan at the pivotal position was a host in himself. For all this Madras could not hold the Mysore attack which exerted continuous pressure for long spells. All the Mysore players did well with pivot Meccai outstanding.

CANDOLIM ANNEX TURNER CUP

Claim Trophy For Second Year Running

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Candolim Sports Club scored a meritorious victory over St. Michael's Anjuna Sports Club in the final at the Turner Cup Memorial Tournament at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday evening, and thus won the trophy for the second year in succession.

For the first time today, Dame Luck was against Anjuna and though every player gave off his best, they never could score.

After being a goal down in the 9th minute after the start, Anjuna stormed the Candolim goal for over a quarter, during which Anjuna had the misfortune of striking the cross bar at least on two occasions. Candolim on the other hand, rose to the occasion and playing a fast game and resorting to wing to wing passing had time and again the Anjuna defence spreadeagled and many a time should have increased the two goal lead particularly in the second half, were it not for the grand goal keeping by Anjuna's custodian Norbert.

Hardly had the game begun when Candolim made a sweeping move only to be beaten back. However, Candolim increased pressure and in the sixth minute B. Lobo scored a grand goal from a clean drive. Three minutes later, W. de Souza increased the lead and this reverse had a great effect on Anjuna, but nevertheless they strove hard to draw level.

The second half saw a complete onslaught on the Candolim goal and were it not for their sound defence, Anjuna might have well scored level, as time and again Anjuna were beaten back by a resolute Candolim defence.

Earlier, two games were played on the Junior Championship. In the first match Benaulim Youths beat Bastora Union by four goals to one. J. Lemo scored a hat trick for Benaulim, while L. Fernandes scored their fourth goal. Bastora's only goal was scored by B. Albuquerque. Fatrade S.C. and Eleven Stars failed to come to a decision in the second match despite extra time. There was no score

AUSSIE GOLF TITLE WON BY CREMIN

Record-Breaking Score Of 68 In Final Round

SYDNEY, Oct. 1 (PTI-Reuter)—Eric Cremin won the Australian Open Golf Championship here today after one of the most dramatic finishes in the history of the event. With a record-breaking 68 in the final round he showed an aggregate of 287 to head Pickworth, champion for the last three years. Pickworth was then disqualified from the second place. Officials said his card was incorrectly marked but emphasised there was no reflection on his sportsmanship.

Pickworth had led by five strokes after 36 holes and was six ahead at the start of the final round. He then cracked badly to take 80 while Von Nida, butting weakly throughout the day missed his chance and Cremin with four successive birdies from the fourteenth to seventeenth holes sailed into the lead. Final scores were: Eric Cremin 75, 71, 73, 68 total 287; Norman Von Nida 74, 73, 75, 72 total 294; W. M. William 78, 74, 69, 74 total 295; Pickworth's return was 71, 76, 72, 80 total 293.

Football At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1 (PTI)—Eight outstation teams from Calcutta, Ambala, Kanpur, Lucknow, Bikaner and Jaipur are taking part in the Delhi Cloth Mills All-India Football Tournament starting here from October 3. The Secretary of the tournament said today.

Some of the teams participating in the tournament are Delhi Moghuls, Friend's Union, Jaipur, Kalighat Club, Calcutta District Sport Association, Kanpur, Ambala Heroes, George's Telegraphs, Calcutta, New Delhi Heroes, Bikaner Sporting and City Club, Lucknow.

The semi finals of the tournament will be played on October 19 and 20 and the finals on the 23rd.

Scotland beat Ireland by eight goals to two here this afternoon after leading 5-0 at halftime in their British Group match of the World Football Cup qualifying competition.

MAGNIFICENT TREBLE FOR CHAVAN AT POONA RACES

Rana Pratap Wins Cup Event

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Saturday.

IN ideal weather layers of odds had the measure of wagerers today at Poona, when the final day of the Big Meeting was decided.

Nature Boy, easy winner of the opening event and Jane Jigar in the John Kenny Plate were exceptions to uphold public confidence but none of the winners returned a three-figure dividend during the day.

Irish jockey, Duffy rode a great race on Rana Pratap, neck winner of the day's only cup event, the Rajaram Chhatrapati Memorial Gold Cup. The winner was inconspicuous early and arrived at the right moment to peg back Stylish Lady who was being hailed the winner. Jockey Percival who made his first attempt this season at the Poona course on the runner-up was thrown on the rails soon after passing the post and sustained slight injuries.

Chavan recorded a magnificent treble in the course of the day. The lion-hearted rider had an armchair ride on raging favourite, Nature Boy in the day's opening event and he steered judiciously winners Triple Alliance and Abbess later in the evening. Apprentice rider Kadam also had the distinction of piloting two winners. Among the trainers, Dinshaw Bedwar alone carried the laurels with a double recorded through winners of the opening and the last event.

Fifty-two ticket-holders cashed the treble event pool today. Each ticket fetched Rs. 1,038-8-0.

The following are the results:—

THE THANA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

NATURE BOY (Mrs. Fali H. Mehta) 8-12 S. Chavan 1
MACDONALD (Mr. M. R. Agarwal) 8-12 N. Dar 2
DRY DAY (Mr. B. A. Thorstenson) 8-6 R. Bhosle 3
RAJAJI (Mr. C. A. Murad) 8-7 Purshottam 4
Not run: Amarnath.
Won by: 3 lengths, Short Head and 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 51 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 44.

THE OOTACAMUND PLATE.—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

LALAJI (Mr. P. B. Avasia) 7-8 R. Kadam 1
FASHION PARADE (Mr. H. Havaziralli) 7-11 J. Bhosle 2
ABDEL (Mr. I A. G. Moloobhai) 7-12 Din Mahomed 3
ADORABLE (Maharani Chimnaoal of Baroda) 8-9 R. Bhosle 4
Not run: Luminary and Army and Navy.
Won by: 1 length, 3 lengths and 4 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 48 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 27 and Rs. 28.

THE SANGLI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

SPRING CHICKEN (Maharajadhiraj of Kashmir) 8-1 R. Kadam 1
NASRULLAH (Mr. Fali H. Mehta) 8-8 S. Chavan 2
TRUMPELDOR (Mr. A. J. Moshi) 8-10 N. Dar 3
PRINCESSA (Mr. and Mrs. Mistry) 8-7 car 8-2 Sumersingh 4
Not run: D. Day, Rukhsana, Shah Nawaz and Saita.
Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 1 length and 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 48 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 21 and Rs. 23.

THE THANA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE (Messrs. Banatwalla and Khona) 8-12 S. Chavan 1
LERINS (Mr. Diamond) 8-12 Duffy 2
BLACK ABBOT (Maharajah of Kolhapur) 8-5 J. Bhosle 3
RESHONE (Mr. M. R. Agarwal) 8-12 N. Dar 4
Not run: Pyare Saheb and Pride of Hindustan.

Won by: 3/4 length, 1/2 length and 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 51 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 13 and Rs. 12.

THE JOHN KENNY PLATE.—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

JANE JIGAR (Messrs. Shah and Ahmedbhoy) 8-5 Kheemsingh . 1
BOOP'S FANCY (Maharani Chinnabai Gaekwar of Baroda) 8-8 S. Chavan 2
BRAVE PRINCE (Mrs. Hoon and Mrs. Daljit Singh) 7-11 Sk. Ahmed 3
Not run: Mubarak, Take On, Happy Go Lucky and Rao Saheb.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths and 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 52 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 17.

THE RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

RANA PRATAP (Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir) 8-6 Duffy 1
STYLISH LADY (Maharani Chimnabai of Baroda) 7-5 Percival .. 2
KHUNDIL (Mrs. A. L. J. Talib) 8-3 Chavan 3
LITTLE JOHN (Mr. Shapoor A Irani) 8-6 Sumersingh 4
Not Run: Raj Doot Pillar to Post, Courage, Royal Mantle and Queen of Gwalior.
Won by: Neck, 2 1/2 lengths and Short Head.
Time: 2 minutes 14 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 20 and Rs. 32.

THE SANGLI PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

RIVIERA (Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia) 8-9 P. Khade 1
GANG BHUP (Mr. Badridas Daga) 9-0 Amir Ahmed 2
MOULIN ROUGE (Sir Sultan Chinoy) 8-8 S. Chavan 3
PANDITJI (Mr. P. D. Aswani) 8-6 Hanumansingh 4
Not run: Lady Cleopatra and Banshee.
Won by: 3/4 length, 1 3/4 lengths, Head.
Time: 1 minute 48 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 34 and Rs. 20.

THE SHIMOGA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

ABBESS (N. G. Peermahomed) 9-2 S. Chavan 1
PRIDE D'ANTIBES (T. G. Essaji) 8-4 Purtusingh 2
SWEETIE SHAH (S. M. Ali) 8-5 Kheemsingh 3
MANISHA (Rajkumari of Akalkot) 8-7 R. Kadam 4
Not run: Medallion, Irish Right and Queen of Gwalior.
Won by: Short Head, 1 3/4 lengths, and 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 33 and Rs. 16.

An objection by the rider of second horse Pride d'Antibes against the winner Abbess was overruled.

B.E.S.T. WIN SECOND DIVISION

Harwood Football League Concludes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The honours of the Second Division of the Harwood Football League went to B.E.S.T. Sports Club who scored fourteen points to the nine games played in the league. General Motors were runners up with 13 points.

In their concluding and deciding game this evening B.E.S.T. trounced Tata Sports Club to the tune of six goals to one. The Tramwaymen fully deserved to win for they were complete masters over the situation and scored four goals in the opening session through Pimplegaokar, once, Shivram twice Jairam.

Jairam scored the third goal from a penalty kick. B.E.S.T. added two more in the second session through Dhondoo and Mascarenhas while Furtado reduced the margin for Tatas.

In the earlier game in the H.V. M. Football Tournament Kirkee Rangers from Poona were scheduled to meet Blue Wizards, but owing to the sudden demise of one of their players yesterday they failed to turn up. The match was postponed to a later date.

C. R's MESSAGE TO NATION

Investment In Savings Certificates Urged

(Continued from page 14)

bear the burden of State-finance.. Let this not frighten anyone. Just as we got each only a little extra though the total redistributed was much, we can get a lot together by paying a little each, for we are so many and we are interested in the maintenance of ordered government.

OUR SCHEMES

"Again, it is not enough to carry on just as we were doing before. We have to develop our resources a great deal. We have to build new dams, new power houses, new steel works, and expand other basic industries. And for these we require what is called capital i.e. we should put down money for initial expenditure which will yield income and serve to make life happier for future generations.

"Now, about the ways and means for these plans of development, the annuall recurring revenues of a State can never cope with such capital expenditure. One generation cannot pay taxes enough for the execution of large schemes benefiting future generations.

"Now, there is nothing strange in our not being able to finance military campaigns and river valley projects of gigantic size from revenues and revenue balances. Capital expenditure and military expenditure to meet crises must be met from sources other than current revenue.

"If we do not use up all the water that the clouds pour but allow it to collect and stay in reservoirs, we can draw from them when and as we require water. Hungry soil absorbs all the water that falls to the share of each clod or parched square inch. Like that, the national income which has got distributed in larger wages and earnings among the poor farmers and workers does not come back into the national pool for capital expenditure

TOWARDS PROSPERITY

"Future welfare must be built up on solid foundations. We must all pay each a little, and as we are so many, we can get together quite a lot of money that way. If a rich trader's business is taken over by the consumers and a Co-op. is formed, the consumers must each pay a little to replenish the stock and expand the business, and make the Co-op. a flourishing concern. So if the State must be a Welfare State and also be a prosperous and growing State, it is necessary now that the poor must make it their business to put money into the National Savings Certificates. To hold National Savings Certificates must be looked upon with pride as a kind of national decoration.

"It is a gallant act to put a part of your money, though you are poor, in the hands of the State. Your National Savings Certificate is, therefore, as good as a decoration for gallantry. The State is your own and your little sum of money is safe there for your children. The State pays a handsome interest on these Certificates, higher than what the old Government loans carried.

"Let us all begin to think nobly and wisely. We have a new order to build up. Let us not be poor and unwise, but as we improve our income let us improve our minds also. Let us not be exploited by clever people. Exploitation by intellectuals who wish to break up the State is as bad as exploitation by the rich. We must trust the State though we may suspect everybody else. Millions of men and women cannot live together in peace without a stable and strong State. The National Government deserves and requires your help. You should make it strong so that it may function efficiently and confidently.

"There are very simple rules about how to deal with these National Certificates. You can take back your money any time if you like without waiting for the full period. On the amount so drawn you wil not get any further interest. But on the balance you will continue to earn interest. If you leave a good amount growing bigger and bigger, as you add to your account out of fresh earnings, you will stand on your own legs and no one will be able to exploit you. But if you do not do this, you not only do not do that which you ought to do for your own children, but by refusing to go to the aid of your Government, you abet those whose aim is to bring about a set-back in our affairs. You will ruin the establishment of a Welfare State and have only a police State.

"There are people who stoutly argue that there can be no flow of money except from the rich and therefore that in order to finance capital expenditure, the rich must be kept rich. Workers and farmers should in their own interest disprove this theory and make national development schemes their own by enlisting their assistance as I have explained. The small sums that the millions contribute can make a larger total than some of the loans that were raised in former days when the rich treated them as their own affair.

TOKEN OF COOPERATION

"Farmers and wage-earners! The Sahukars have gone under. Rise to the occasion realising your new status. You are the new clientele of the Reserve Bank of Free India. I have talked about money matters. Money is the token of cooperation if it flows freely in good channels. Money freely flowing will bring about our triumph over the difficulties we face in our march to welfare. Ravana had secured a boon of invincibility as against all the Gods and all the big monsters of the world, but God took the shape of humble man who had been forgotten by Ravana. God came down as man and went through all the incidents of human life—jealousy, exile, misfortune, trials and griefs. Yet man triumphed over Ravana in the end. That is Vijaya Dasami that people all over our motherland cerebrate today. May you all have good luck and honour.

"JAI HIND".

IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY BY BHANDARI

Sivaraman Fails To Turn Up Again This Year

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A heavy programme was gone through today in the Hindu Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Tournament when matches were played both in the morning and evening.

The match between Ranbir Bhandari and Ossie Dyer in the Men's Singles Quarter-finals held pride of place in the day's programme. The Bengal Number one who failed to impress yesterday showed up splendidly today and gave everyone present a superb exhibition of both attack and defence. To the credit of Ossie Dyer it must be said that he played a splendid game this evening after hit many disappointing displays in this tournament as well as in the Islam Gymkhana one.

V. Sivaraman who had written to the effect that he would be in Bombay definitely by yesterday to fulfil his engagements failed to put in an appearance and the tournament committee had no recourse but to concede a walkover to his opponents. It is extremely unfortunate that Sivaraman should have done such a thing as to disappoint the Hindu Gymkhana authorities especially after he told them that he would be definitely coming. He has created a very bad reputation for himself in Table Tennis circles in Bombay.

The following were the results:—

Mixed Doubles (Quarter Finals

O. Dyer and Miss Enid Bocarro beat V. M. Nadkarni and Miss Indu Desai 21-11, 21-16, 21-16; U. M. Chandarana and Miss P. K. Irani beat S. N. Motiwala and Miss S. Motiwala 21-10, 20-22 17-21, 21-18, 21-12; B. A. Laljee and Miss S. Dharap beat B. B. Palekar and Miss G. M. Mistry 21-10, 21-16, 21-14; R. Bhandari and Mrs. B. Cama beat H. M. Khanchand and Miss J. Walawalkar 21-10, 21-10, 22-24, 21-13.

Women's Singles (Semi-final)

Mrs. Banoo Cama beat Miss S. Dharap 21-19, 21-13, 12-21, 21-10; Mrs. O. Nasikwala beat Miss Enid Bocarro 21-9, 21-13, 21-13.

Men's Singles (Quarter Final)

Ranbhir Bhandari beat Ossie Dyer 21-19, 10-21, 21-16, 21-18; R. Kumar beat D. P. Sampat 21-15, 21-16, 21-15; U. M. Chandarana beat S. N. Motiwala 21-14, 21-14, 17-21, 21-8; Kumar Ghosh beat P. Kumar 21-12, 22-20, 21-13.

Men's Doubles (Quarter-finals)

R. Bhandari and S. Motiwala beat R. N. Muthuswamy, 21-13, 21-7, 27-17; U. M. Chandarana and R. M. Khatao beat S. W. Thakersey and K. N. S. Narayan 21-19, 21-17, 21-11; B. P. Baliga and S. N. Gandhi beat U. S. Bangera and Y. M. Mahajan 21-15, 21-17, 18-21, 18-21, 21-13.

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C. P. SUGAR CRISIS

No Improvement Before Diwali, Says Minister

NAGPUR, Sept. 30 (PTI)—The "critical" sugar position in the Province was not expected to improve before Diwali, the Civil Supplies Minister, Mr. Gopalrao Kale told pressmen today.

Mr. Kale said that the Government of India had made an 'ad hoc' allocation of 2,250 tons of sugar out of the frozen stocks as against an estimated monthly consumption of 3,600 tons for the Province. A special officer had been deputed for the purpose of ensuring quick despatch of this quantity from the U.P. mills which was expected to take more than a week.

In the meanwhile, the Government were arranging to unearth scattered stocks of sugar with dealers in the Province and requiring the stockists to sell them at the rate fixed by the deputy Commissoners.

Pakistan State Bank

KARACHI, Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter)—On account of the devaluation of pound-sterling and Indian rupee, certain adjustments are being made in the accounts of the State Bank of Pakistan. The publication of the Bank's statement of affairs for the week ended 24th September 1949 will therefore be delayed for a few days, said a press communique issued last night.

Continental Markets

PARIS, Sept. 30.

BOURSE: Increasing belief that domestic political uncertainties would be surmounted imparted a better tone today. French rentes were especially notable for an improved showing. This sentiment spread also to internationals; Argentines advanced on buying based on rumours of impending peso devaluation while kaffirs finished irregularly higher.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30.

Early declines were attributed to selling for reinvestment in the issue—between October 12th and 26th—of four per cent. treasury certificates. Weekend covering however later brought an irregularly higher trend.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.

Conditions were quiet today with public participation at a minimum. Most investments were consequently restricted although Arw recorded a substantial gain on post devalution prospects in the rayon industry.

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

COTTON: The market was fairly active though movements were narrow. Good mill buying absorbed scattered liquidation possibly based on an expected steel strike and increased hedges in connection with yesterday's extremely heavy spot sales in the primary markets aggregating 94,000 bales. Meanwhile next crop positions held relatively steady influenced by talk of crop controls and possibilities of favourable farm price legislation.

Trends in the afternoon remained slightly mixed with near months helped by mill and trade buying which offset dribbling hedges. Switching of nearby October into later deliveries supplied a feature but has little effect on prices. Far distants sagged more due to lack of support than any selling. The session closed steady with sales at 85,000 bales.

The mid-September parity price announced after the close showed a twelve point decline whereas a nigher figure was anticipated.

STOCKS: Nervous liquidation on the uncertain steel labour outlook pushed the market off its balance initially and this was only mildly offset by news that some coal miners have been ordered to go back to their pits. Mid-day mostly fractional losses were still fairly well scattered. In an effort to break the steel deadlock the federal negotiations will reportedly offer a compromise calculated to "give both sides a victory" but they plainly are not optimistic about their chances.

The averages were Industrials 182.49 and rails 47.96. In the afternoon selective support was maintained notably for industrials and fractional changes eitherway were rather evenly divided. Some still clung to the belief that an eleventh hour settlement was due in the steel dispute. In rubbers Goodrich were fractionally higher at 63-1/2 following news of an agreement to settle 34-day old strike of 18,000 workers. The session closed irregular.

NEW YORK STOCKS
NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

American Telephone & Telegraph	142-1/8
Amerex Holding Co.	29-1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	26-5/8
Chase National Bank	36
Firestone Tyre	47-1/4
General Electric	37-1/8
Ingersol Rand bid	67-1/4
Internation Nickel of Canada "A"	29-1/4
National City Bank of New York	41-1/2
New York Central Rail Road Co.	10-3/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16-1/2
Sinclair Oil Corporation	23-1/2
Texas Corporation	60-5/8
Union Carbide	39-5/8
U. S. Smelting & Refining	34-3/4
U. S. Steel Common	23-5/8
Western Union	16-1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Sept. 30.

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	72-1/2
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	96-1/4
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	107-3/4
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	95-3/4
Chartered Bank of India	10-3/8
National Bank of India	33-1/2

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,746.

LONDON BULLION
London, Sept. 30.

London Silver Spot and Forward 62-1/2 d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £12/8.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT
London, Sept. 30.

Australian Wheat bulk 89-7-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Sept. 30.

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 2.7987. Buying 2.8012; Montreal Selling 3.0775. Buying 3.0825; Zurich Selling 12.11. Buying 12.13; Sweden Selling 14.47 to 14.50.

CHICAGO GRAINS
CHICAGO, Sept. 30.

Selling in maize reflected hedges and favourable weather and crop news while wheat was irregular as cash certificates interests sold December against purchases of deffered contracts. Soyabeans and lard met increased demand on the strength of cottonseed and soyabeanoils based on expectations of additional Government support for fats and oils.

London Money Market

LONDON, Oct. 1 (PTI-Reuter)—Conditions throughout the week in London's Money Market have been patchy. On most occasions the market houses managed to balance the books after some difficulty, but official assistance was necessary on others. Calling denuded the market of funds and bill purchases failed to bridge the gap. Consequently the demand for fresh accommodation was keen. A fairly large turnover in November and December maturities was reported.

Major alteration in Bank of England return was reduction of 50 million Sterling in fiduciary issue at 1,300 million Sterling. Bankers balances increased by some two million Sterling.

Applications for 220 million Sterling treasury bills totalled 283,300,000 Sterling of which 220 million Sterling was allotted at an average rate of ten Shillings 5.84 Pence per cent.

Next week 230 million Sterling Treasury Bills will be offered and Treasury Deposit Receipts nil.

Silver

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

Consumers purchased approximately 200,000 ounces at unchanged price. London withheld offerings.

Pepper Markets

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

BLACK PEPPER: Black pepper held steady in mostly uninteresting dealings with prices little changed. Spots were mostly bid at 1.18 dollars, October arrival at 1.16 and November arrival at 1.15. Black Pepper: Closing prices: Spot 1.18 bid, October 1.15 bid, December 1.11, January 1.10, March 0.95, May 0.88 asked, July 0.85. White pepper spot 1.75 asked.

CHICAGO WHEAT
CHICAGO, Sept. 30.

December 2.14-5/8.
March 2.15-1/4.
May 2.09-3/8.
July 1.91-5/8.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The market was steady. Malabar for September-October shipment to Unikingdom sold at 835 shilling per cwt., while afloat was valued at 850. Black lampong September-October held for 8s. 2d. per pound and white muntok and sarawak for 10s. 8d. c.i.f. freight basis ports.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER
NEW YORK, October 1.

Previous Closing	29.57
Today's Opening	29.56
Difference	—1
Today's Closing	29.55
Difference	—2

NEW YORK STOCKS
NEW YORK, October 1.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 26-5/8.
General Motors dol. 62-1/2.
United States Steel. Common unquoted.
United States Steel preference unquoted.

Like Water It Will Find Its Own Level

ROME, Sept. 30. (PTI-Reuter): Italian Treasury Minister Giuseppe Pella tonight announced that the Lira would be left to find ist own level in the world's money markets.

The question of formal devaluation of the lira does not arise until Italy declares a rate for the lira to the International monetary fund.

The announcement had earlier been reported by Rome radio as a decision not to devalue.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

October	29.72
December	29.57
March	29.55
May	29.47
Middling Spot	30.44

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

October	29.68
December	29.52
March	29.49
May	29.41
Middling Spot	29.45

SINGAPORE, Sept. 30.

Some inquiries stimulated the Singapore pepper market today and sellers raised black lampong five dollars to 440 and white muntok by ten dollars to 570 per picul exgodown. 4 tons of loose black lampong changed hands at 435 dollars.

BEAUTY-VIRTUE- MODESTY

HEAVEN BLESSED HER THRICE WITH THESE VIRTUES BUT WORLD Thrice Misunderstood her

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Starring:
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LAMINGTON

3-30, 6-30, 9-30 Sun. Mon. 12-45
Booking 10 to 11-30 & 4-30 to 6

KISMET

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Usasi gives new life and radiance to the complexion, keeps the skin clear and smooth and lovely for long.

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SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE NEEDED AGAIN

Maulana Azad's Plea For Utmost Aid To State

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1. (PTI).

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, Education Miniter, today called upon every Indian to help in creating once again the spirit of service and sacrifice that marked India's struggle for independence. "We require these qualities in greater measure in defending our hard-won freedom" he said.

Maulana Azad, who was inaugurating the "Gandhi Jayanti Mela" organised by the Delhi Municipal Committee to "popularise and propagate" the teachings and work of Mahatma Gandhi, said, "greed, selfishness and a tendency to disregard national interests", were of late on the increase.

"If this state of affairs continues, it will be very difficult for us to defend our hardwon freedom", he declared.

The Education Minister said that principles of justice and equity formed the basis of all policies framed by the Government of India so far. The Government viewed all problems as they would affect Indians as a whole and not as they would affect a particular community inhabiting this country.

I, therefore, call upon every national of the Indian Union to have full faith in the Indian Government and give his fullest co-operation in the solution of difficult problems like food and the refugees", he added.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

Maulana Azad referred to the problem of evacuee property and said: "The Government is fully alive to the magnitude of the problem and the sufferings it would involve if its solution is delayed. Nobody need have any misgivings as to any step taken by the Government to satisfactorily solve the issue because justice and impartiality are our guiding principles."

Emphasising the need for organising Gandhi Jayanti Melas periodically, the Education Minister said the easiest way to tide over the present crisis was to inculcate in the minds of the people the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi by organising such fairs. "India needs at the critical hour the ideals of love, peace and humanity preached by Mahatma Gandhi. Our best tribute to the memory of the Mahatma is to follow his tenets."

The mela will last till midnight tomorrow—Mahatma Gandhi's birthday.

Sai Baba, Apostle Of Universal Religion

The Ramana Satchidananda Samaj, Matunga, Bombay has received the following message from Saibhaktha Shri S. B. Keshavaiah, of Penukonda for Shri Sai Baba's Mahasamadhi Punyathithi today:—

"On the 2nd October falls the Punyathithi—the anniversary of the auspicious moment when Sri Sai Baba of Shirdi cast off his mortal coil in 1918. Though his physical body to which many Bhaktas were zealously devoted has disappeared, his all pervading influence, his compassionate love for mankind, his overflowing sympathy for the suffering humanity and his over-whelming solicitude for the welfare of his devotees, have been felt and experienced daily by innumerable persons all over India. The greatness of Sri Sai Baba's nature, the dignity of his thoughts, the grace of his simplicity and the nobility of his purpose in life have not only inspired many but also increased the intensity of their faith in the light of experience, taught them the supremacy of the good and the imperative necessity of realising the fundamental unity of life irrespective of the countless barriers of caste, colour or creed.

Sri Sai Baba's early life is shrouded in mystery. However his boundless admiration for ascetic devotion to and implicit faith in his Guru Venkusa had a dominating and permanent influence on his life. The magnetic fascination of this gifted Sishya for his Guru electrified into activity the powers latent in him, and by the time Sri Sai Baba arrived at Shirdi there is recorded evidence to show that he had already developed a unique personality with a prophetic vision, and an incomparable excellence of spiritual character. Though at first he alleviated human physical suffering with medicines, he gave it up and thereafter the "UDHI" from the sacred fire kept burning even today in "Dwarkamayi" —the mosque where he lived—has been the panacea for all the ills of mankind—physical mental or emotional. This attracted universal attention and people thronged to him in hundreds.

We know on the authentic testimony of many devotees that Baba was not only conversant with the teachings in the Gita, Upanishads, Koran and Bible but also had profound knowledge of these scriptures to guide the devotees and clear their doubts. He was a 'Thrikala Gnani'; with his knowledge of the past, present and the future he viewed the twin laws of Karma and Reincarnation in their proper perspective and rescued many with consummate skill and mastery from appalling difficulties and danger.

Sri Sai Baba was an undaunted defender, and an apostle of universal religion. He has shown in his own life of pristine purity and shining virtues how persons of various religious persuasions could come together and live in peace and harmony. He was one of the greatest advocates of Hindu-Muslim unity and worked with night and main for the realization of this great ideal. The 'Sri Ramnavami' and 'Panja Sandal' festivals were celebrated by Baba on a grand scale with the help of his Bhaktas of all castes and creeds. In fact his noble life is a monumental example of Hindu-Muslim unity. Even to-day Hindus and Muslims offer worship at the 'Samadhi' of Baba and other Holy places connected with the saint without any hitch or hatred or misunderstanding.

On this occasion it is the sacred duty of every Indian to spread Sri Sai Baba's message of mutual goodwill, tolerance and trust throughout the length and breadth of this land.

TOKYO: For being first to complete delivery of its quota of wheat and barley, Saga Prefecture has received special rations of surplus United States army clothing and sweets from the United States Occupation Force stocks.

The incentive goods will be distributed to about 70,000 farmers in the prefecture.

KANNADIGAS BLAME THE CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

Demand For Separate Province

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, September 29.

Mr. B. N. Munavalli, Member of the Constituent Assembly of India declared here yesterday that Kannadigas would have no option but to resort to non-violent Satyagraha if Karnatak Province was not provided for in the new constitution and a Boundary Commission was not appointed.

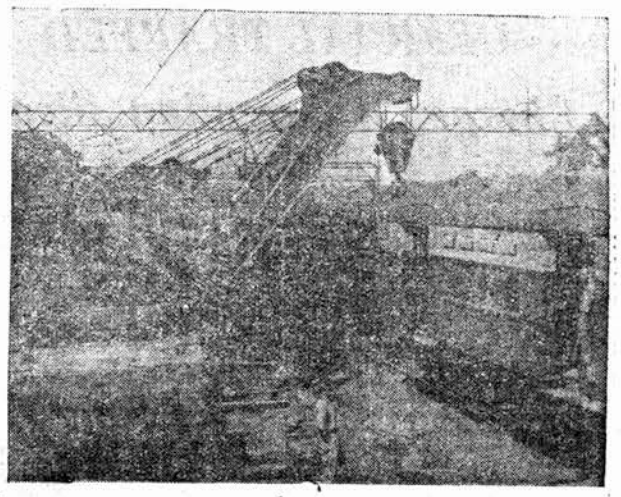
Mr. Munavalli was addressing a public meeting organised under the auspices of the Hubli Nadahabba Committee at the Municipal Hall. Mr. C. F. Kattimani, Working President of the Committee presided.

Mr. Munavalli who was member of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee delegation which met recently the Congress Working Committee in connection with the demand for separate Karnatak Province dwelt at length on Karnatak Unification problem. After tracing the reasons for the setback in the demand for Karnatak province he blamed the Congress High Command for the present deadlock.

He reminded the Congress High Command that if the Karnatak Province is not enumerated in the new constitution Kannada would be forced to launch non-violent Satyagraha. He said that it was very essential that the Boundary Commission should be appointed now so that it could submit its report before the General elections took place. Concluding he said that necessary amendment would be proposed to the Draft Constitution by the Karnatak members of the Constituent Assembly in due course.

Earlier, Mr. Vinit Ramachandra Rao Office Secretary of the Karnatak Unification Mahasamiti speaking on the conditions in the border areas of Karnatak urged Kannadigas to take more interest in the border areas which were likely to be lost if neglected.

TRAIN DERAILED AT ANDHERI



The front carriage of a suburban train went off the rails on Friday at Andheri, and the traffic was dislocated for some hours.

First BEST Bus Leaves For Jogeshwari

Fare Fixed At Nine Annas

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

WITH THE FIRST B. E. S. T. BUS LEAVING FOR JOGESHWARI FROM THE NEW A3 ROUTE STOP AT FLORA FOUNTAIN AT 7 THIS MORNING, THE EXTENSION TO THE UNDERTAKING'S EXISTING SERVICES BECAME A FAIT ACCOMPLI.

Until late last night there were doubts whether a direct service should be started or the idea be given up and buses be run from Mahim to Jogeshwari, instead. This hesitation in the erstwhile decision of the B. E. S. T., to drop the original idea of inaugurating the direct service today was caused by the eleventh hour threat of the Bandra Bus Company to suspend all the suburban bus services if this service was started. But in view of government's directions to the B. E. S. T., to operate on all the routes of the Bandra Bus Company, the situation had changed, and a fresh decision to stick to the original programme was taken last night.

Inquiries indicate that eleven double-deckers are earmarked for running on this new route. Several employees of the Bandra Bus Service are already absorbed by the B. E. S. T., and some of them were seen working on the line today. Many more are expected to be taken up at an early date.

The first bus which started at 7 in the morning from the Flora Fountain was hailed with delight by the people at Jogeshwari on its arrival there exactly after 82 minutes. The fare for Flora Fountain to Jogeshwari is fixed at nine annas, for Andheri 8 annas and for Bandra 6 annas.

Single-decker B.E.S.T. buses, State Transport vehicles and some other privately-owned vehicles were seen plying on other 11 routes from which the Bandra Bus Company has withdrawn.

A view of the new extension of B. E. S. T. Bus Service to Jogeshwari.

Buses for Jogeshwari are leaving Flora Fountain at the interval of 15 minutes.

KRISHNA RIVER FLOOD HAVOC

Over Rs. 5 Lakhs Damage

VIJAYAWADA, Oct. 1 (PTI): Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, President, Krishna Flood Relief Committee, said to-day that 3,000 families inhabiting the low-lying areas of Krishnalanka and Vidhyadhrarapuram on the banks of the Krishna river here had been displaced due to the recent flood.

"The loss is estimated at over five lakhs of rupees", added Mr. Rao.

AITUC Says, Lift Ban On Bhopal Mazdoor Sabha

BOMBAY, Friday: The All-India Trade Union Congress in a statement issued here today has demanded the immediate lifting of the ban on the Bhopal Mazdoor Sabha, Bhopal, which was imposed on September 18 under the Public Safety Act.

The statement said that this attack on the Sabha was far from being an isolated one nor was it the result of any sudden development. "It is a part of the systematic country-wide offensive of the bourgeoisie", the statement said.

SUBURBAN POLICE OFFICIAL TRAPPED

Charge Of Accepting Illegal Gratification

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A senior officer of the Greater Bombay Police force, in-charge of an important suburban Police Station in North Bombay, was trapped by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. last evening, when, it is alleged, he accepted a paltry sum of Rs. 200 from an accused in a theft case as illegal gratification.

The officer thus ensnared by the ACB, is Inspector G.D. Patel, attached to the Ghatkopar Police Station, with over 20 years service.

It is stated that the person from whom Inspector Patel is alleged to have received the amount is a Pathan who was arrested by the Ghatkopar Police in respect of the theft of a buffalo. The buffalo which belonged to a 'bhayya' was alleged to have been stolen by the accused Pathan some time back and a case was registered against him on the orders of Inspector Patel.

The Pathan is said to have been given an option by the Inspector of being let-off easily if he was amenable to give him a bribe. After some higgling and haggling the figure demanded was fixed at Rs. 200. The wily Pathan, not to be fooled by the Inspector and in order to have his sweet revenge grasped the opportunity to report the clandestine deal to Assistant Commissioner Bashiruddin.

TRAP

A trap was laid by the investigating officer of the ACB Inspector Subandh, who was assisted by Sub-Inspectors Gautam and Taylor, and rupees 200 in marked currency notes were handed over to the Pathan to be given to Inspector Patel.

Yesterday evening, gleefully depositing the stipulated amount in his pocket, the Pathan proceeded to the Inspector's bungalow at Ghatkopar. Trailing his path at a respectable distance and in a manner which would not arouse the least suspicion were the three sleuths of the ACB disguised as ordinary townsmen. As the Pathan entered the Inspector's household and profusely salaamed the 'officer-sahib', the three ACB officers quietly watched the accused and his prosecutor fraternising in this friendly manner. But, hardly had the money passed from the Pathan's hands into the Inspector's, the three ACB men pounced upon Inspector Patel and apprehended him while he was about to start off on his inspectional rounds in a police jeep. The marked money was recovered from his person in the presence of a 'pancha'.

Pending further investigations, Inspector Patel has been suspended from service by Commissioner Billimoria of the Bombay City Police.

Charity Entertainment Programme

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Production Unit of the City Students' Action Committee will present a charity variety entertainment show, "Variegated Revelry" at St. Xavier's College Hall on Monday at 5-30 p.m. The programme includes: Awakening of Saraswati, a dance ballet written and directed by Hima Kesarkodi, Swayamwara, one—act Hindi play, Omar Khayyam, a dance tableau directed by Hima Kesarkodi, "Three O'clock train", one-act comedy in English and Kathak dance by Basant Kumar etc. The entire proceeds of the show will be utilised for furthering cultural activities amongst the students. Tickets available at St. Xavier's College Hall from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and at 42, Kennedy Bridge between 6 to 8 p.m.

RECORD CHEATING CASES

City Firm Peon Handed Over To Police

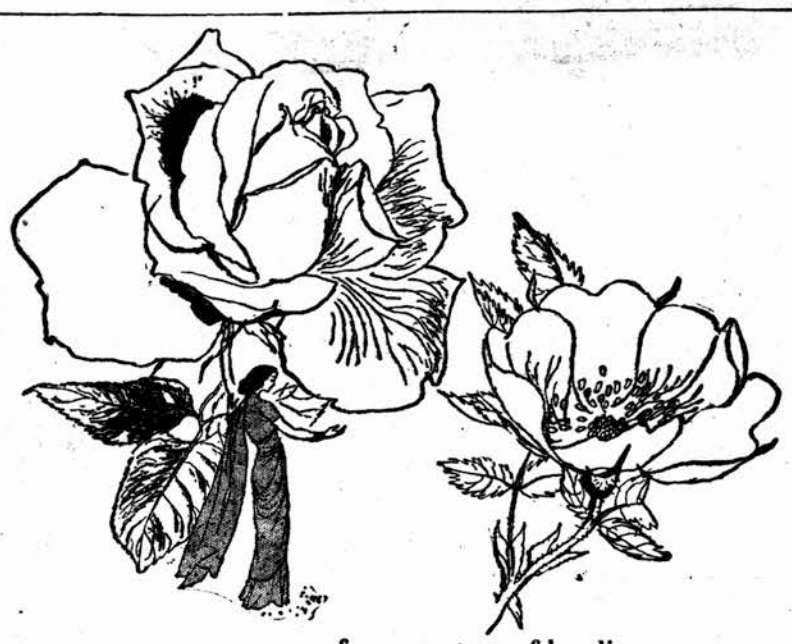
BOMBAY, Saturday.

As the week-end and the three holidays were drawing nearer, a record crop of cheating and criminal breach of trust cases involving a sum of rupees fifteen thousand were registered by the Bombay Police, who have already made some arrests.

Mr. Vadilal Mansukhram, Manager of Batliboi and Co., lodged a complaint with the Police on Friday that his peon who was given rupees ten thousand for depositing with the cashier had committed a breach of trust by not handing over the sum to the right person. The peon who was deputed to do so returned to the manager after some time, saying that as he was walking up the stairs towards the stairs, a strange man approached him and told him that the money belonged to him. The 'unsuspecting' peon as he narrated the story to the manager, gave the money to the strange man, who later disappeared. The management, it is stated, discredited the story and handed him over to the police.

The General Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. arrested a bogus businessman named Jamulludin Mohamedalli, and his assistant for being in possession of faked trade marks registered in the name of Arunda Nilgri Oil Company. The police have also arrested a broker Givendji who is alleged to have received lamps and stoves on a false cheque.

A police constable Sitaram Desai was also reported to have committed criminal breach of trust in respect of rupees one thousand. It is stated that a Police Inspector had handed over to him this sum to be deposited in a safe, but he had not done so.



... for every type of loveliness

Every woman born has beauty. The tragedy is that not all beauty is allowed to flower. Your own skin for instance is either too dry, a trifle greasy, a mixture of both—or strong, matt-smooth and good tempered. Yardley Preparations help to regulate your skin. Choose the ones that were created for you . . . and discover that you too were born a beauty.

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Cleansing Creams · Night Cream *(formerly known as Skin Food)*
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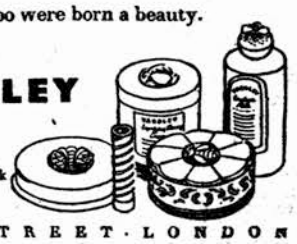


YARDLEY · 33 OLD BOND STREET · LONDON

DELVOIE PLEADS IGNORANCE

SRINAGAR, Sept 30 (PTI-General Delvoie in his letter to Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, Deputy Prime Minister Jammu and Kashmir State, says:

"It has pained me to receive your letter. I arrived here at the end of May 1949 and asked General K. S. Thimmaya if he could help me to obtain a house. He very kindly, through your Government, made available to me the house in which I am now living and I understood then that it belonged to Begum Effendi, wife of Prince Effendi an Afghan emigree who had since gone to Pakistan.

'Since then I have been dealing with Begum Effendi's Manager in Srinagar to whom I have been paying the rent. During one of my visits to Rawalpindi, being neutral, I thought I might call on Prince and Begum Effendi and tell them that I was occupying their house and was taking care of it.

"During my subsequtnt visits to Rawalpindi, I occasionally met Prince and Begum Effendi. On one of my visits they asked if I could bring their trailer. Some fishing rods were sent by me on one of the trips carried out by the U. N. plane. Seven boxes were taken by me from the bank and I took them with me on my last trip to Rawalpindi.

STRICTLY NEUTRAL

"Throughout my stay on the subcontinent, I have observed a strictly neutral attitude and have certainly not done anything to the detriment of either Pakistan or India or of either side of the Kashmir State and I did not think even for a single moment that these actions of mine would have been misconstrued as having any political or other motives.

In fact if I had been asked to do similar favour by any body in Srinagar, I certainly would have done so.

"I regret I had no knowledge that Prince Effendi had been declared an enemy agent. My information was that he was merely an evacuee who had different political views to that of the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

"I was not aware of all the ordinances and security orders issued by your Government and I have already stated the circumstances under which I moved some of the personal effects of Begum Effendi.

"I would like to say that whatever I have done. I have done in good faith between me and people whose house I am living in, without paying any consideration to the Inter-dominion differences.

"I fully realise that it was your Government that made it possible for me to occupy the house and I would like to thank you for the hospitality and the welcome that you extended to me during my stay her. I regret that my action has been misconstrued as being an abuse of the privilege you have given me."

FATAL ACCIDENTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Careless kite flying cost a 13-year-old boy his life yesterday. Bandu Sadashiv, residing at Shamji Keremsi Wadi, Kirold Road, Ghatkopar, was flying his kite yesterday in an open space near his house and while moving backwards, he accidentally fell into 30-feet-deep well underconstruction.

The boy was taken out of the well soon after and neighbours tried artificial respiration, but life was already extinct.

*

Vithu Sakha Gurao, aged 55, a P.W.D. coolie working in Government House, Bombay, met with an accidental death yesterday when he slipped down from a scaffolding on which he was working.

Gurao sustained serious injuries on his cheeks as a result of the fall and he succumbed while he was rushed to the hospital.

*

The Lamington Road Police reported that on Thursday last, an unknown person, aged about 25, while travelling in a tram car leaned out and dashed his head against another tram car proceeding in the opposite direction and sustained serious injuries. He died a couple of hours later at the J. J. Hospital.

MADRID: For the first time under the present Spanish regime, five peseta pieces will be struck by the Spanish Mint, it was announced here.

The coins will contain 99 per cent nickel. One side will bear the head of General Francisca Franco and the other the national arms.

THE GANDHIAN WAY

By N. B. Parulekar

IN remembering reverently to-day the memory of Gandhiji's more than fifty years' ceaselessly active and most eventful public life, enacting episodes that will make an epic much bigger than 'Mahabharat' and in no way less thrilling a reading to posterity, one can be more wonderstruck at the fact that there will not be found even a bit of it that is an exaggeration of a poetic imagination, but that every piece of details of recorded acts, writings, and sayings are actual happenings that occurred before our very eyes for the proof of which no evidence is necessary.

It influenced and thrilled the whole world penetrating the thrills of the two Great World Wars. The secret of the marvellous outcome in which it culminated lay in his emphatic proclamation to the effect: "I am an irrepressible optimist" and "My optimism rests on my belief in the infinite possibilities of the individual to develop non-violence." This was the point of climax in all his teachings.

This expression of his will not fail to put one in mind of R. W. Trine's unforgettable and unchangeable definition of "an optimist", which runs:

"To be the optimist or the pessimist is the determining factor in the life of each. It determines as to whether it is a life of power or of impotence, of success or of failure. The optimist has the power of seeing things in their entirely and in their right relations. The pessimist looks from a limited and one-sided point of view. The one has his understanding illumined by wisdom; the understanding of the other is darkened by ignorance. The optimist is making, hour by hour, his own heaven, and in the degree he is doing it, is he helping to make one for all the world beside. The pessimist, by virtue of his limitations, is making, hour by hour, his own hell, and in the degree he is doing it, is he helping to make one for all mankind.

"The great central fact of the universe is that the Infinite Life and Power is creating, working, and ruling through the agency of great immutable laws and forces that run through all the universe, that surrounds us on every side. Every act of ours is governed by these laws. There is the divine sequence running throughout the universe. To come in harmony with it and thereby with the higher forces is to make it and then work in league and in conjunction with us. This is the secret of all success."

Heaven Upon Earth

No one, thus, need feel astonished at Gandhiji's assertion which runs: "To practise non-violence in mundane matters is to bring 'heaven upon earth'. There is no such thing as the other world. I hold it to be wrong to limit the use of non-violence to cave-dwellers and for acquiring merit for a favoured position in the other world. All virtue ceases to have use if it serves no purpose in every walk of life." How appropriately does the above definition of "an optimist", thus, applies to Gandhiji! He was optimistic about the capacity of an average human being of rising to the moral height of undergoing the highest type of sacrifice and about the certainty of the hardest or the stoniest heart to melt before the sufficiency of heat generated by such innocent sacrifices.

Should we not examine ourselves today and see to what degree have we been able to emulate in our beings that optimism? Are the practice of the doctrine of "Truth and Non-violence" and the faith and optimism required for its pursuit going to disappear now that Gandhiji has gone? To a doubter, Gandhiji replied that to think that so many big persons in the Congress who professed their belief in the doctrine and followed him would give up the way of 'ahimsa' as soon as he was gone was to insult them and to insult human nature!

How equally true have been Trine's following words in the case of Gandhiji's utterances: "Thought is the force with which we build. Like builds like and like attracts like. In the degree that thought is spiritualized does it become more subtle and powerful in its workings. That life can be moulded by spiritual thought forces is not a matter of mere speculation or theory, but a matter of positive knowledge." How strongly this view was supported by Gandhiji could be seen from his following words: "In the empire of non-violence every true thought counts, every true voice has its full value. Let us be clear regarding the language we use and the thoughts we nurture. For, what is language but the expression of thought? If our resolve is firm and our conviction clear, it would mean half the battle won. If conviction could come, action would be an easy matter. Let your thought be accurate and truthful and you will hasten the advent of Swaraj even if the whole world is against you. Man often becomes what he believes himself to be."

Did Gandhiji not prove the truth of these words by his own deeds?

His Optimism

He believed that he was a man with a mission of spreading "Truth and Non-violence" as the basis of all human affairs and started his activities of experiments as an humble seeker after Truth, through which he expected to see God face to face. He considered himself as being nothing better than any other imperfect, erring, average mortal and embarked on a voyage in its pursuit in the ship of Faith and Optimism with equally imperfect persons as companions and as his crew, and without any chart or a compass in his hand sailed over an uncharted ocean. Every now and then he had thus to take soundings so that his ship may not come across a rock underneath the deep waters and get wrecked.

He had to face many a worst storm and at times when his companions, his crew so to say, became impatient, doubted his wisdom and even deserted him, he remained undaunted. His optimism was adamant, as he possessed unshakable faith that so long as his means were right and pure he need not worry about reaching safely the right destination, about the attainment of right ends, which as a matter of course would be a certainty.

He pictured the world as full of good human beings; believed that human nature in its essence is one and unfailingly responds to the advances of love or purifying influences; had no doubt that for any average person it is possible to cultivate such non-violence of the strong, of the brave, as would break to pieces but would not bend, as would reck not if he should lose his land, his wealth, as would show such limitless bravery far superior to that of a violent man in mortifying flesh, as would prefer to be crushed to save one's honour rather than be vanquished and that too without retaliation in one's breast and without causing any physical injury or even wishing ill to one's adversary; and entertained an undying faith that such non-violence in its purest form would be able to take even the erring hooligan in its warm embrace, bring the insane to senses, convert thieves and dacoits, and would be so irresistible that one such man can defy the might of the whole world. That such non-violence is possible for masses, who are fundamentally non-violent, and can be practised between nations.

He was equally emphatic in his optimism that even a Nero cannot be devoid of a heart, and that the unexpected spectacle of endless rows upon rows of men and women simply dying rather than surrender to the will of an aggressor must ultimately melt him and his soldiery. That a Hitler is sure to bow before the courage of men of such non-violence of the strong and will own it to be infinitely superior to that shown by his best Storm Troopers. That if the non-violent resisters rush in sufficient numbers into the jaws of the armed aggressor, he will, in time, be mentally and even physically tired of killing them. That the adoption of such novel method of non-violent fighting, which prefers death to submission, which offers wholly innocent sacrifices, would confound an armed warrior to find that at a single stroke all his tremendous armament is put out of action, and he would collapse. He will begin to wonder what is this new force, which refuses to fight and yet refuses to yield also!

He even surprised his questioners by declaring that it is not inconceivable that a State can be administered on a non-violent basis if the vast majority of people are non-violent and he expressed his belief that India is the only country which has a possibility of being such a State. There will be less probability, he said, of the internal disorder because the influence of the non-violent majority will be so great as to command the respect of the principal elements in society.

At a most critical testing time and when the goal was coming very near, some of the most important of the top-ranking Congress leaders—the Working Committee members—were found wanting in their faith in non-violence of Gandhiji's conception even in the field of impending foreign aggression. Their faith was shaken. They were the persons of great eminence working on intellectual plane, and Gandhiji's contention to the effect: "Non-violence, which is a quality of the heart, cannot come by an appeal to the brain. It is impossible that a thing essentially of the soul can ever be imparted through the intellect. The intellect, if anything, acts as a barrier in matters of faith." came true in their case. They preferred for a time to work purely on a political plane and made a conditional offer to the British Government of their co-operation in armed defence. They risked Gandhiji's leadership and made tremendous sacrifice of the prestige the Congress had gained by its adoption of non-violence. Their offer, no doubt, came to be rejected. But Gandhiji's optimism ultimately came to their rescue. Even through non-violence of the weak that they followed they were led to freedom.

Still There Is Hope

If that "irrepressible optimism" survives in at least some of these Congressmen, who have been bred and brought up in Gandhiji's teachings and who to-day happen to be at the helm of government affairs and also in Congress affairs and if they do not betray such doubts as to say "Your suggestion of organizing a Non-violent Army of Gandhiji's conception is no doubt without any inherent defect, but it is difficult to say how far it is practical in the present circumstances!" there would be still some hope of our proceeding on the right lines of re-organizing society on non-violence basis and laying a sound foundation of world peace.

"GOOD SHOT IF SHE MAKES IT"

Courtesy: Thiele in Los Angeles "Mirror."

HIS OPTIMISM WAS ADAMANT

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

TODAY is the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi—so lovingly called by all of us "Bapu". I don't think it is necessary for me to tell you anything about him through this 'Corner'. There is really so much to tell—and who does not know about his great doings? Let us wish each other Bapuji Birthday Greetings today—How do you like that idea?

Mahatma Gandhi

GANDHIJI, in his very young days, imbibed the qualities of humility and grandeur, which are the essence of a great soul. Although he had been to the West, in his youth, yet he remained unaffected by its superficiality and die-hard materialism. However, he acquired a kind of tenacity of purpose and an unbending will-to-do. This obdurate courage was coupled with his philosophic belief in the doctrine of "Ahimsa".

His remarkable autobiography, "My Experiments With Truth", is surcharged with powerful revelations of his soul reacting to the changing times. Here he speaks truly with the tongues of men and angels. At times we see him as a men beset with human weaknesses; at other times we see his soul struggling against evil so that good might triumph. Sometimes he reaches the sublime when the man in him dissolves and his soul emerges as that of a Mahatma!

Annie Besant

YESTERDAY was the birthday of another great personality—Dr. Annie Besant. She was a contemporary of Mahatma Gandhi, and having adopted India as her Motherland, she did her best for her freedom. She was an ardent Socialist and valiant fighter. She spared no efforts to free this country from foreign domination. She was one of the pioneers in this cause.

Both Annie Besant and Mahatma Gandhi were relentless pursuers of truth, both were servants of humanity and were guided by strange powers to free India from the clutches of the British Imperialism. Both had to face common opponents who regarded them as rebels, agitators and terrorists, both were pelted with stones, mobbed and villified, and Bapuji was "crucified". Yet both were leaders and mighty aspiring souls!

NEW SCOUT UNIFORMS

Lady Cubmaster Doreen Fewtrell and Ron Wellstead a Scout wearing the new berets.

Children's Day

BOYS and girls throughout India must be celebrating their birthdays this and the next week, along with the birthday of the Balkan-ji-Bari, which also fell yesterday. Everywhere in India children celebrate this day annually, as the "Children's Day", with the solemnity and sublimity which befit the occasion. Balkan-ji-Bari of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will also have a joint function—a Grand Children's Rally, along with the Diwali celebration—on the "Bhau-Beej" Day, Sunday, 23rd October, when our All-India Gardener (President) Shri B. G. Kher is expected to be the Chief Guest.

Balkan-Ji-Bari, as you know, was founded exactly 23 years ago. For obvious reasons, it did not progress well—as a matter of fact, its progress was systematically hampered, during the foreign rule. Now that the Government is our own, how much have we been able to achieve during such a short period of two years, since our country achieved freedom..... within two years' time, the Balkan-ji-Bari will be fortunate to celebrate its Silver Jubilee—so let us all, young members and old workers, gird up our loins, and on that occasion, feel proud of our achievements. In the meanwhile, may God's blessing be with us everyone!

Join Balkan-Ji-Bari

AND who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? All are most welcome to belong it. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

JAI HIND!

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken & Richard L Frey

WHEN this hand was played in a recent tournament very few players distinguished themselves with the South cards. Several of them opened the bidding with only one spade and found that their partner were too weak to respond. They therefore had the melancholy satisfaction of making three extra tricks at a contract of one spade.

A few players opened the bidding with two spades, and these naturally reached game. One of these, however, tried to make three notrump, and the diamond opening settled his hash. Even those who reached the proper contract of four spades were not uniformly successful, for only one managed to win eleven tricks.

This declarer won the opening diamond lead and returned a low spade. East took the jack of spades with his ace and returned a diamond, knocking out South's remaining top card. At this point South resisted the temptation to lead the queen or ten of spades from his own hand. Had he done so, East would have taken the king of spades, after which the nine-eight would assure him a third trump trick.

Instead this declarer led the low heart to dummy's ten and returned a trump toward his own hand. East properly played the eight, and South won with the queen. Since West discarded on this trick South's course was now clear. He led the jack of hearts to dummy's queen and returned another trump toward his own hand. No matter what East played, he could win only his top trump.

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ J 6 3
♡ Q 10 2
◇ 9 7 4
♣ 10 8 5 2

WEST
♠ 4
♡ 6 3
◇ Q J 10 8 5
♣ Q 9 7 4 3

EAST
♠ A K 9 8
♡ 9 7 5 4
◇ 6 3 2
♣ J 6

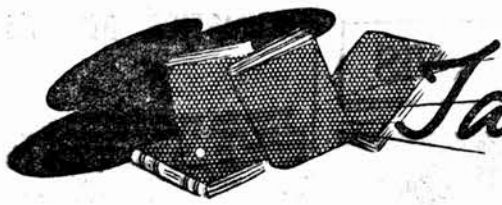
SOUTH
♠ Q 10 7 5 2
♡ A K J 8
◇ A K
♣ A K

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3♡	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♠	All Pass		

FRANCO ESCORTS KING ABDULLAH

King Abdullah of Transjordan being escorted by Gen. Franco, wearing uniform of Naval General, during his tour of inspection of the Spanish naval installations at El Ferrol.



Charles Dickens On The American Way Of Life

BY JACK LINDSAY

Charles Dickens visited America in 1842; and only now, a hundred years later, can we appreciate the full insight of his views on the American way. Dickens was not a political thinker, but among his lines of personal, social, moral realisation he continually arrived at perceptions of fundamental political importance.

This aspect of his work has been carefully muffled up by the Dickensians, though we have the testimony of G.B. Shaw that it was little Dorrit which made him a revolutionary. When Dickens went to the States in 1842, he was only entering his thirties. He had already become thoroughly disillusioned with the bourgeois state emerging in England from the Reform Bill; but he had hopes that in America he would find something different—a sort of radical utopia where all the maddening feudal survivals of England had been sanely thown on the scrapheap, and nothing mattered but the qualities of man as man.

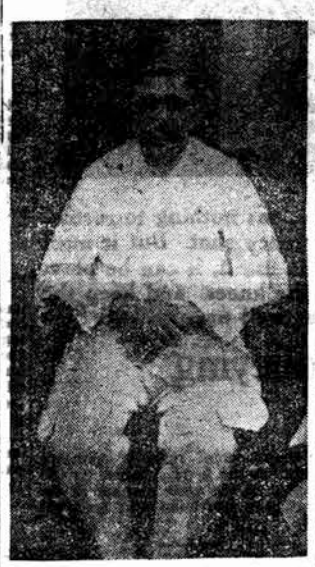
The shock he got in America was the decisive experience in his life; for it made him realise that there was no way out within the capitalist system. On the other hand, there was much he liked in the free and easy manners of the American people. "They are friendly, earnest, hospitable, kind", and so on. He fully responded to the elements of expansive camaraderie. But this quality of good fellowship, which he had expected, was offset by other qualities, which he had not expected. He was forced to the conclusion that the States were the least free country on the face of the earth.

He found a terroristic element at work in the community, which perverted the large aspirations and yet larger verbal claims into their opposites. This fettering force operated to a considerable extent through the press and through Congress. "While that press has its evil eye in every house... while it is the standard literature of an enormous class, who must find their reading in a newspaper, or they will not read at all, so long must its odium be upon the country's head, and so long must the evil it works be plainly visible in the Republic."

And when he went into the house of representatives at Washington, he felt that he had entered the heart of the un-freedom. "I saw in them the wheels that move the meanest perversion of virtuous political machinery that the worst tools ever wrought... dishonest faction in its most depraved and most unblushing form, stared out from every corner of the crowded hall." Thus, he found in Congress all that he had found and hated in the English Parliament —only here the evil was nakedly exposed, whereas in England more pretences were used. The shock was extreme.

So he tried to understand what had perverted the fine elements of American life, its pioneering and republican spirit, into such a mechanism of unfreedom. And he was forced to realise that the rule of money was what caused the distortion, the American way of "freedom" was freedom for money. He wrote on his return to England Martin Chuzzlewit, in which the picture of Yankee corruption and open money-rule is set alongside the picture of the same forces operating in England in more hypocritical ways (Pecksniff). The road was open to his series of novels which steadily sought to define the darkening world of Victorian capitalism. He saw that in the States there was a specially dangerous contradiction between the man-to-man expansiveness with its delusions of a superior freedom, and the facts of the money-rule, with all its ready recourse to violence.

He wrote in 1842 the following remarkable words which show the deep political insight under his moral approach: "I tremble for a radical coming here, unless he is a radical on principle, by reason and reflection, and from a sense or right. I fear that if he were anything else, he would return hom a Tory. I do fear that the heaviest blow ever dealt at liberty will be dealt by this country, in the failure of its example to the earth."



Mr. Jehangirji Manekji S. Sagar, who died recently at Gandevi, worked as Patel of Anaval for 32 years, winning popularity both among the people and Government circles. With his indefatigable zeal he succeeded in founding co-operative credit societies in Anaval, and surrounding villages which are doing very useful work for peasants and workers. As a recognition of his services he received 'poshak' from the Maharaja of Gaekwar.

Thus his intuition indicated the **way in which the capitalist contradictions, operating at their strongest tension in the States, would force there the final show-down between capitalist professions of freedom and capitalist facts of un-freedom.**

It is only now, in the post-1945 situation, where the contradictions that Dickens so clearly saw and feared have come right out into the open, that we can appreciate the full profundity of his analysis. The fact that it is couched in social and moral terms does not affect its essentially political character or its deep understanding of historical forces.

He also saw in the treatment of the Negroes the same hopeless contradiction between democratic words and terroristic acts. After a long argument with an American who ended by declaring: "By God, sir, the Niggers must be kept down, and the whites have put down the coloured people wherever they have found them", he replied, "that's the whole question." If Dickens were alive today, to see the money powers trying to deal that "heaviest blow" against freedom which he feared, he would be denouncing those powers and trying to make the common people recognise that the time had come to face their illusions, their spell under the American lie, and to re-assert their brotherliness in forms without the deadly contradiction.

INTO BOWELS OF THE EARTH

★

(Continued from page 2)

it gets. There is an approximate increase of one degree Fahrenheit for each seventy-five feet that we descend nearer to the earth's core, so that the temperature at even three miles would be about 250 degress Fahrenheit. At a depth of thirty miles a merciless inferno would be encountered, capable of melting most of the substances known to us.

Pressure is another vital consideration. At a depth of 100 miles, it is estimated that the pressure is about 600,000 pounds a square inch; at 800 miles, 7,500,000 pounds a square inch; at the earth's centre, 45,000,000 pounds a square inch, or about 22,000 tons—a pressure so great that it cannot be intelligible compared with anything familiar to us.

Nevertheless, some of the world's leading engineers have considered the project of underground laboratories at moderate depths and see in it no obstacles which modern engineering cannot overcome. Some years ago, Sir Charles A. Parsons, a former President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, described a plan for delving into the earth's interior. He proposed a shaft twenty feet in diameter and lined with granite, to be sunk in stages, each about half a mile deep. Sir Charles considered that this shaft would be quite safe from the temperatures and pressures encountered in the earth's interior within a twelve mile depth. Below a certain depth the heat would have to be pumped out. This would be done by providing air locks along the shaft at suitable intervals. Each air lock would support the pressure of the aid of the stage above, thus keeping the pressure and the temperature below the lock down to points at which human beings could survive. Special cooling machinery would have to be designed and installed, and special electrical apparatus would convey an enormous amount of heat to the surface. In the lower depth refrigerating machinery at each half-mile stage would cope with the greater heat to be removed.

Another authority, Mr. J. L. Hodgson, a mining engineer of the Rand, has outlined a scheme for sinking a shaft thirty miles deep, the purpose being to tap the heat of the earth for the operation of power plant. As an example he cites the case of a 5,000 h.p. plant near Naples which is operated entirely by steam from volcanic vents.

It seems likely that in the near future some serious attempts will be made to probe deeper into the earth,but the time when we shall travel through our globe is still a long way off. To penetrate to the earth's core, it would be necessary to dig through 4,000 miles of granite, basaltic rock, and iron—a mammoth task. One authority has estimated that with present-day machinery, it would take the best part of 1,500 years.

FLORA

★

ARE you a goddess or just a flower—
Will love bloom
Today and tomorrow wither away?
Speak, fair flower,
Your answer will quench that thirst,
Insatiate, eating
Into the core of my heart!
Down strange
Paths you have led me where
Paradise was found;
In pools of nectar you
Have bathed me
And crowned me king of
Stars and skies
Thus I merged in thy kingdom
Of a new-born Love!
Oh, flower, with scissor in my
Trembling hand,
I looked upon you with eyes of
A slaughterer
And saw the dew on your petals
Like bitter tears..
Nay, I cannot clip you to adorn
E'en a priceless
Vase o'erlooking my garden small!
Among all flowers
You are the purest of the fair—
Sublime and beautiful—
You will live and blush e'er
As a bouquet in my heart!
Immortalised and eternal,

G. O. D'ABREO.

Blackmarket In Gold

BY DON DELARLANTE

BOOTLEG gold is commanding the highest price in the history of highgradings. Buttons of the crudely refined ore are bringing prices as high as dol. 29 an ounce from illegal dealers. The price used to be between dol. 20 to dol. 22 an ounce.

Much of the gold is said to be finding its way to Europe and the Middle East. The jump in price is attributed to unsettled currencies in most countries.

Highgraders carrying gold from Mexico are now using aircraft, the same source revealed. They are using an aircraft at Porquis Junction, 40 miles away.

Mining authorities estimate that at least dol. 1,000,000 of gold is stolen annually from the mines here. With prices hitting a new peak, it is feared the racket is becoming even more widespread.

Despite the vigilance of a Special Gold Squad of the Provincial Police, convictions for highgrading have been few in recent years. The racket is highly organized and difficult to break. Moreover, it is ruled by fear.

At least two unsolved murders in the past 10 years have been connected with highgrading. A year ago Frank Deluca was stabbed to death as he entered his home near the Mattagami river. Police ran into a blank wall when investigating the death of this known racketeer. Gold samples were found in his house.

Previously, when Harry Palmer, a farmhand, was murdered at Golden City, police located gold-refinery equipment which had been in the farmhouse at the time of the murder. Investigation of the killing collapsed for lack of evidence.

The current big news in the underworld here concerns a rich coup said to have been made by a crew of highgraders at one mine. The story goes that the crew struck a rich pocket two weeks ago. They had known it

(Continued on page 27)

MIRROR

MONTHLY INTERNATIONAL REVIEW

ISSUE NO. 18 NOW ON SALE

Contents include: "Days of Transition"—a philosophy of life for the present age—by Viscount Samuel; "It depends what you mean"—an interesting discussion of the use and meaning of words in common English Speech—by Dr. C.E.M. Joad; "Women of France" by Jean Mauduit and the usual variety of features from international sources.

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Let us talk it over—

SINCE the day Prime Minister Nehru gave a call to the nation to rely less on cereals and take to subsidiary foods like sweet potatoes, plantains, peanuts, maize etc., a sort of cooking mania has come over people who stretch their imagination beyond their culinary skill for suggesting varied and numerous ways of preparing eatables out of these. And looking at newpapers, magazines and radio broadcasts which are full of these colourful recipes one has already started wondering if this popular enthusiasm could not be held at bay by a general writ!

However, on visiting a food exhibition held in North Bombay only a few days back, I am convinced of the urgent necessity of a Society For Prevention Of Cruelty To Foodstuffs. It will not do to stop at creating such an organisation. We must see to it that it is vested with authority and offences committed are made cognisable. I am sure, all of you will support this plan as you will presently see the list of some of the exhibits which were displayed at the exhibition: a map of India, a picture of Gandhiji, a replica of the Taj at Agra, a miniature farm complete with a small hut, carpet designs, ducklings and sparrows etc. etc. 'all of which were made of the precious food stuffs which are denied to thousands in our midst.'

No doubt a lot of time, labour and ingenuity must have gone into the making of these. But viewed against the nation-wide cry for economy and austerity one cannot but feel appalled by the preversity of the whole effort. Except for a small section on subsidiary foods and some information about healthy diet, there was no evidence of our women's awareness to the problems arising out of the existing food situation in the country. For, most of the cookies on show were made of 'atta', 'rava', 'khauva', 'ghee' and sugar, the things which are in short supply and prohibitive in cost. All the emphasis seemed to be concentrated on pleasing the eye and pampering the palate with no commensurate attempt to show the nutritional values of the ingredients.

The variety of rich and attractive-looking dishes brought to note the growing tendency towards the use of all manner of flavouring and colouring. Well, these do have their virtues but real culinary skill lies in not overdoing their effect, otherwise the natural taste and flavour of foodstuffs which are healthy in themselves are destroyed. In view of all this one failed to see what could have been the provocation for holding such exhibition. Perhaps it might have had some propriety were it timed at the time of the Divali festival when every household does indulge in some extravagance, food shortage or no food shortage.

Apart from the unwisdom of the whole show it strikingly brought to notice the false ideas with which we are often prone to regard organised efforts of this type. The chief idea behind an exhition is not merely displaying of artistic skill. A well arranged exhibition (whether of arts, crafts or industries) by bringing out the predominant trends in a society throws some light on the life of a people. It helps to give at least some idea about the vicissitudes through which society has passed and also serves as pointer to the direction it is advancing. So, an exhibition is meant as much for providing scope for individual skill as for educating the people. And it goes without saying that the latter aspect should receive studied attention when dealing with subjects which vitally affect the day-to-day life of the people.

It is a thousand pities, therefore, that the organisers of the exhibition, who were educated women, should have left so much to be desired in this particular behalf.

Well, this only proves the necessity for immediate action on the part of the Women's Food Committee sponsored by the Chairman of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Mrs. Leelavati Munshi, who to her credit has organised a number of fruit and flower shows and exhibitions in Bombay during the past few years.

—Leela

HOW TO PLAY TENNIS

The half volley, as Mottram says, has nothing to recommend it; it is simply an emergency shot. But it must be practised, so that when you do use it, it can be played with effect. Bend freelyat the knees and keep the head of the racket well up.

IX–Half Volleying

THE half-valley is an "emergency" shot in lawn tennis. It is perhaps the most difficult of all strokes in the game to play consistently well, and for this reason it should never be used deliberately if it can be avoided. There is nothing to recommend it other than as a means to recommend it other than as a means to get out of a bad position on court, yet at the same time the shot must be practised for just those emergency occasions.

A half-volley is, of course, a shot made when the ball is just leaving the ground, and a player is forced to play it when he can neither advance far enough to volley the ball, nor retreat sufficiently quickly to take it after it has bounced. This usually happens when the player is caught in "no man's land"—that part of the court between the service line and the correct volleying position at the net.

Main points in the corect technique of half volleying are to get well down to the ball, to watch it carefully, and to play the shot firmly and

BY

TONY MOTTRAM

with confidence. The racket grip must not be relaxed, however soft the shot and the ball should be reached by bending freely at the knees, which allows the head of the racket to be kept well up throughout the stroke.

The half-volley does not demand a full racket swing as do the other strokes of the game, and both the backswing and follow-through should be well restricted. Again, length is most important, and unless the half-volley reply is to be played short over the net, the player should seek to return the ball as close to the baseline as possible, immediately afterwards getting into a safer position either at the net or baseline.

"Do not half-volley unless you have to" is a cast iron rule. Remember, however, that when the occasion does arise for the use of this stroke, the same fundamental rules of footwork and placing the body sideways to the net apply in the same manner as for the ordinary backhand and forehand drives.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

★

During the rainy season special care needs to be taken when purchasing vegetables, fruits, fish and meat. Do not go in for stale vegetables or very ripe fruits even if the vendor is prepared to give them at a cheaper rate. Money saved thus may have to be spent twice or even thrice over on a bad stomach or food poisoning, apart from the physical discomforts you may have to put up with!

FRESH FISH

When you buy your requirements remember that a good fish has rigid body and flesh that rebounds on applying pressure with the fingers. As for the eels, they should be always alive and the shells of oysters firmly closed. Brick-red colour of mutton guarantees fresh quality. On the other hand if you see a shade of purple discard it as stale. Then supposing you have some meat left in the house, better soak it in a solution of borax powder. It is a good preserver of foodstuffs.

BOILING MILK

Milk like water is a sure carrier of disease germs. So for drinking purposes use while just fresh. In big places where you get your supply from over distant places, it is best to boil it for a couple of minutes before use. Keep a big spoon in the milk pan and keep the fire slow when it comes to the boiling. The spoon will ensure against boiling over. A better device is to place the milk pan in a pot containing water and then keep on fire. To prevent milk from turning sour, add a little quantity of sugar to it. This sweetened milk could be used in tea, coffee and puddings. A thimbleful of borax dissolved in a tablespoon of hot water may be added to each quart of milk to keep it sweet for some time.

DRUMSTICK RECIPES

★

While the use of drumstick in preparing curries and vegetables is very common in Indian cookery, very few people know that it leaves also can be used for making tasty dishes. Drumstick soup is very helpful if you want to go on a reducing diet! The best quality of drumstick tastes nice even if boiled in water to which some salt is added. This vegetable is rich in Vitamin C.

DRUMSTICK LEAVES FUGATH

Two cups drumstick leaves, 1 green chilli, 1 small onion (finely sliced), 1 tablespoonful grated coconut, 8 cloves of garlic and salt to taste.

Wash the leaves and boil in water adding a little salt. When soft, drain the water. Chop the garlic and chilli. Then heat some ghee or oil in a pan and put in the 'massala.' Fry for a few minutes and add the boiled leaves. Cook till dry—stirring all the time. Add grated coconut just before serving.

DRUMSTICK FLOWERS AND EGGS

Keep the following ingredients ready: 3 eggs, 1 onion, 2 chillies, coriander leaves, 2 cups drumstick flowers, a little quantity of ghee and salt to taste

After the flowers are properly cleaned and washed, cook them in a little quantity of water over a slow fire When done allow to cool and grind to a smooth paste. Heat oil in the frying pan and fry the minced onion and chillies. Add the paste and finely chopped coriander leaves. Let the whole simmer. In the meantime break the eggs and beat them, adding some salt. Pour over the vegetable and cook till soft.

PLANTAIN PUDDING

4 ripe plantains, 1 egg, grated nutmeg, flour and good quality ghee for frying.

First remove the skin and cut the plantains into halves. Break and beat the egg, adding grated nutmeg. Dip the plaintin slices into the batter and dust with flour. Fry in ghee to a light brown. If desired sprinkle some sugar while serving.

HUNT FOR "MISS EUROPE" IS ON

"Miss France" takes a snapshot of "Miss Denmark" and "Miss Finland".

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Applicability of classical music—Indifference of stage and screen—Music trends of film—Resources for film music—Revival of music in temples—Corporations and civic art—Orderly development of zones—Range of museum education.

Like every other art, the classical music of India—vocal as well as instrumental—had its own range of applicability. In the applied type of its vocal form, it was invariably a song—a poetic composition set in a melodic framework. This musical song had a place in the home, temple and court It was an essential element of the ensemble of drama and dance of the interpretational variety. From all such sources, the currents of music had flowed towards and permeated life of the people.

Old And New Sources

The original sources of music are now in a disorganised condition. Relics of the classical tradition are still found side by side with the genuine folk-music in unsophisticated domestic and social life, but little importance is attached to them in the age of the music renaissance. Whatever of high music is preserved in temples in the North is not regarded as music by the rank of ill-informed modern vocalists. The court-music has continued into the concert-hall type, and as such it alone enjoys maximum popularity.

Dance and drama, in the hands of fastidious amateurs and semi-professionals, are turning away from the vocal form of applied music. Drama, on the amateur stage, is assuming the form of a prose composition. If it reverts to songs, it is not infrequently indifferent or clumsy in handling them. Dance, even as an interpretational art, has come to mean a dumb-show. Between drama and dance has emerged in recent years the talkie which exploits song far in excess of its acutal requirements and regardless of its musical values. The film could have very well assimilated classical music on behalf of both drama and dance, but instead it has grown a sector by itself of these two arts.

Film And Music

There seems to be misapprehension especially in the film-world that classical music is unsuitable for the screen. Consequently, the film has, for its, profuse music fare, taken to unclassical modes and methods and has also approached Jazz and Rumba in the west. A powerful medium like the film, which could have carried classical music, to the people in distant corners has persisted—in withholding it from them and has instead supplied unhealthy distractions to them.

The classical music has been obviously misunderstood by its opponents in the film-world. It is probably taken by them in the sense of the elaborate technique of Khyal singing which is popular in the concert hall and on the radio. No one, who has some knowledge of music, would ever insist that the screen should provide concert interludes in the course of the film. Surely the technique of singing which is elaborate and embellished with a variety of vocal phrases cannot be brought on the screen or on the dramatic and dance stage.

Classical Modes

What the film can and must take up is the pure classical tunes rendered in an unembellished and simple technique. The music score made up of such tunes should be acknowledged as classical notwithstanding the simplification of the technique of singing The music intended for singing in the film would be the applied type of the vocal form. Correct intonation of notes and pronunciation of words, accurate timing, judicious variations of rhythm and appropriate expressions should suffice to meet the requirements of classical music in its application to the film.

The tunes of classical music form a large variety. They are classified according to the hours of day and also seasons during which they should be rendered. Moreover they form distinct melodic patterns and are grouped on the basis of modes and emotional reactions which they by virtue of their constitutions are designed to express.

The poetic wordings which are composed within the frame work of a given time should invariably correspond to the latter's emotional qualities. The song would, thus, be in tune with the situation or sequence for which it was composed. Again the tune should be selected in reference to the hours of day implied in a given situation.

Music-Motifs

In the context of the applied variety of classical music, there is a point which has an important bearing upon the film, drama and dance. Certain motifs have come to stay as features of painting as well as music, dance and drama. A few of them have been retained by painting, dance and drama in the current age and have been accepted by the film too. In music, such motifs were presented in the form of appropriate tunes, wordings and talas.

The Vasant or Holi Festival is one of such popular themes. In its presentation, the tunes should be seasonal, wordings of the song should be expressive of the season and its environments, effects and emotional reactions and the tala should be preferably Dhamar. The ensemble of the Vasant Festival would be incomplete and feeble in its appeal if one of its elements was discarded. Panthari is another motif. Morning being the usual time in its conception, the tune should be selected from the group which would be relevant to the time and to the emotional background of the situation. The episode of "rains in response to music" has continued to retain its popularity since the days of Narsinh Mehta and Tansen. The tune must be "Malhar" in its presentation.

Essential Variations

Variations in talas and style of singing will be demanded by certain situations, and if judiciously made they will impart variety and vitality to the music score of the film or drama. For instance, devotional and prayer songs, if rendered in the Dhruvapad style and one of its talas, will emphasise the serenity of the situations to which they are assigned. If handled with understanding, the Dhruvapad style will add weight and strength to music in both the film and drama. The Thumri mode can, likewise, be exploited with advantage in selected situations.

Music in the film cannot and should not be stereotyped in its style. Variations will be demanded by some of the subjects also and they must be made. Films portraying the great music pioneers like Tansen or Soordas etc. must give the latter's original compositions in their tunes talas and style. It would be an insult to such great pioneers if they are compelled to sing the current film tunes, and moreover an anachronism which cannot be ignored. Abhangas and Bhupalis have made a commendable feature of the films of some of the saint-poets of Maharashtra.

Points For Planning

While planning the music-score for a film, one cannot leave folk music out of its scope. Folk tunes in their pure forms should be assigned especially to village characters, and the beautiful among them should be adopted for a few other songs as well. Folk tunes are peculiar to the different regions and collectively make a precious heritage of this country. The selection should be made with due regard to the tradition of the region which might happen to be the locale of the film.

The background music in the film can be made "Indian" in character all throughout. Leaving aside the controversial question of the choice of instruments, the tunes and talas played in the background should be selected from the resources of classical and folk-music in consonance with the emotional implications of every sequence. India's vast resources of music are open to all those who care to explore and exploit them; and it is not too late for the film to approach them.

Music In Temples

A bill for the regulation of the administration of public, religious and charitable trusts in this province was introduced by the Government of Bombay in the Legislative Assembly on September 20. According to its provisions, temples of the various denominations, which are managed by public trusts, will come within the purview of legislation, and the trusts will be required to carry out properly their conditions. The management of temple trusts should include all the details of worship peculiar to different sects.

In certain sects, devotional music was considered as an integral part of daily worship; but in course of time it was neglected and also dropped in some temples. The authority to be created under the proposed bill should make a point to see that devotional music by the class of exponents who have continued it is reinstated in the temples from which it was dropped and introduced in others on which it was religiously obligatory. To make sure, the Government should consider the advisability of making specific provision in the Bill for the maintenance of authentic devotional music in temples and for the continuation of the old master-to-pupil system of education in it.

While dealing with the question of music in the context of temple trusts, discrimination will have to be made carefully between the devotional and secular. Temple or devotional music is a distinct variety. It differs widely from the secular in its purpose, content and style of singing. In fact, it is the survival of the original classic tradition. Temple trusts, for the same reason should be directed to stick exclusively to the authentic form of devotional music and, thereby, to continue the traditional school of Keerthankars. The obstrusive concert hall type should not be allowed to encroach upon temples and to stand against the much-needed revival of devotional music. The reinstatement of the traditional school of Keerthankars in its own environments is indispensable to the development of Indian music.

Art And Municipalities

Commenting upon the Bill for the establishment of Municipal Corporations in Poona and Ahmedabad in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Yusuf Meherally expressed the hope that the municipalities would be encouraged to foster certain services; and he rightly included theatres among them. Some other members ought to have come forward to support him on this point; but art does not appeal to many. If the new Corporations will be conceded discretionary powers to impose a theatre tax, it is logical that they should be directed to provide cultural amenities as well.

It is high time now that municipalities in this country should take a broad view of civic organisation and direct their attention particularly to its artistic and cultural side. The provision of institutions like theatres, museums and art galleries should be made obligatory upon the municipalities of larger and resourceful towns. Since Bombay Legislative Assembly has on its anvil a Bil for the establishment of new Corporations in two larger towns, it should develop a broad outlook and make definite provision in it for cultural institutions like theatres as municipal undertakings.

According to the same Bill the new Corporations will have powers to deal with the questions relating to town-planning and to regulate architectural features of buildings so as to preserve aesthetic harmony. Town planning and architecture come also within the province of civic administration, but scanty attention is paid to them by municipal councils and corporations. Generally such specialised subjects are left in charge of the engineering departments with the result that some of the towns bearing heavy expenditure of civic administration show glaring absurdities in the schemes of town-planning and architectural designs.

To the Councillors, who are not aesthetically alert and capable of capturing the spirit of provisions in legislation, the expressions like architectural designs and aesthetic harmony remain mere platitudes. They should not be expected to be appreciative of the implications of civic art. In order to achieve the object in view, it is necessary to ask Municipal Corporations to organise special departments of architecture an town-planning.

Mahim Woods

To ensure orderly development of Bombay's vast area known as Mahim Woods was the subject a Bill to which the Legislative Assembly has already given assent. Explaining the object of the Bill, the Minister for Local Self-Government declared that legislation was needed in order to prevent haphazard construction of buildings in the area and to facilitate the execution of town-planning schemes. The fact that the development of a vast zone like Mahim Woods should follow a well-knit scheme cannot be gainsaid. Again every such scheme should satisfy the conditions of the Master Plan.

But it was evident from the observations made by the Minister that no such scheme was ready. It is surprising why the Municipality had, all the while, not realised the necessity of framing town-planning schemes for such an extensive area. According to the Bill, the construction, alteration and repairs of buildings or laying out of streets in the zone is prohibited for a period of two years. In a way the Bill calls upon the planning authorities to proceed with and finish the schemes within two years. The time-limit ought to have been shorter. Planned and orderly development, which is the objective in the case of Mahim Woods, should be the guiding principle of the approach to every undeveloped zone. The authorities in charge of planning must have in readiness the required schemes before the question of developing any zone arises.

Museum Education

An exhibition of photographs, commercial and industrial catalogues and other exhibits collected in America was declared open a few days ago at the Lord Industrial Museum, Poona, by Mr. C. H. Timberlake, the U. S. Consul General at Bombay. While stressing the educative values of museums, Mr. Timberlake said that museums in America were no longer dusty relics where objects were placed in glass cases with a warning that they should not be touched. The modern museums, he continued, were fully developed and contained models which with the pressing of the button revealed the whole industrial and manufacturing process.

Museums in this country are generally understood as store-houses of ancient relics. To be educative, they must be living institutions ministering to the actual requirements of life. Independence has deepened India's interest in museums. It is first necessary to learn from counties like America the range of applicability of the art and science of museology, and then to find out the subjects to which the museum technique should be applied in order to impart quickly and intelligibly the knowledge regarding them to the people. The scope of museum education should be extended to other subjects besides art and archaeology.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By. J. C. MAITRA

★

ROVERS CUP DRAW MISFIRES —SEVERAL UP-COUNTRY SIDES "MASSACRED"— FINANCIAL MIS-CALCULATIONS— CLASSICAL FOOTBALL IN OFFING—BPHA'S RS. 12,000 DEFICIT—FUTURE PROSPECTS.

How my adverse comments in regard to the draw for the Rovers Cup were justified the last few days have proved conclusively. One by one some of the visiting sides have made a sorry exit in their very first appearance at the Cooperage. Their conquests by our local stalwarts are exceedingly commendable and flattering to Bombay Soccer no doubt. This shows that our standard is much higher than the visiting clubs from up-country exhibited in their cutings. But is it really so?

Take the cases of Allahabad Sports Club, Delhi Young Men, Bangalore Muslims, the holders, and Secunderabad Association. These teams were called upon to measure their strength with G.I.G. Railway Tata Sports Club and Trades Sports Club respectively—the Railwaymen having to play both against Allahabad and Bangalore one after the other. It is a well-known fact that these three teams are among the best combinations in our city. What earthly chance outside teams have against them before they had found their feet under strange conditions?

VISITING SIDES MASSACRED

Last year Allahabad made their way steadily to the penultimate round before they succumbed to the celebrated Mohun Bagan of Calcutta. Could they not have repeated that fine performance had they been given a similar opportunity this year? The same argument applies to the cases of Delhi, Bangalore and Secunderabad. I have not the least doubt in my mind that these visiting sides would have given a better and juster account of themselves had they been bracketed with comparatively softer opponents to start with.

The main object of including a few 'rabbits' in a big competition is to give the visiting teams a fair opportunity to find their bearing before they are called upon to meet the giants. Such a reasonable opportunity was not offered to these visitors.

ALL ROUND DISAPPOINTMENT

Suppose our leading teams like Trades and Tatas were treated in the same manner in Calcutta—that is by placing them against East Bengal or Wohun Bagan, Calcutta's crack sides, to begin with, how would you like it? I am sure neither Trades nor Tatas would appreciate it. They would certainly love to meet the cream of the soccer world anywhere but only when they are in the pink of their form and when they have accustomed themselves to local conditions.

It is easy to guess that the visitors mentioned above returned to their homes greatly disappointed. Not because they failed to carry away the Blue Riband of our football with them, but because they were unable to give a proper account of themselves according to their merits. It is admitted on all hands that they were all good and sound combinations. Who could question the merit of Banagalore Muslims who won the Cup last year, or of the Hyderabad State team who forced their way to the final of the Inter-Provincial tournament only a few weeks ago? But they were simply thrown to the wolves by the manipulation of a thoughtless draw.

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

The underlying reason for this apparent "massacre of innocents" is said to be financial obligations to the visiting sides. The sooner they make their exit from the tournament the lesser the expense to the W.I.F.A.I. Then why invite them at all? If you do not invite them, you will have no financial burden to bear. All risks will be eliminated thereby.

What is overlooked, however, in this poor exhibition of financial knowledge of the revenue side of the undertaking. It is not realised that more often the up-country teams play, the more money they bring in to swell the coffers of the Association.

If you invite 'dud' sides, it would be a different matter. But it is up to the Committee to pick and choose their invitees. I cannot say that they tripped in selecting the above sides.

MOHAMMEDAN SPORTING'S 'NO'

Everybody feels sorry for the outgoing sides and offers his sympathy for them. They cannot be altogether blamed for their defeats and consequent heavy losses to the W.I.F.A. The unprecedented deluge which flooded Bombay during the previous week not only dislocated Cooperage programme but caused the undoing of Delhi, Bangalore and Secunderabad—thereby involving the W.I.F.A. into serious losses.

Two other up-country sides have disappeared voluntarily from the list. They are Mohammedan Sporting from Calcutta and Dacca Sporting from Eastern Pakistan. I do not think we have missed much by the absence of the Dacca side as they are not known to have any reputation in the soccer world. In fact I was surprised to find their name in the draw. But everybody is disappointed at the eleventh hour "No" from the redoubtable Mohammedan Sporting. I wonder why they entered at all if they did not want to come.

PAKISTANIS RULE THE DAY

The mischief the draw has played on visiting sides was again in evidence when Sind Leather Works from Karachi was fielded against Grasshoppers from Madras. The Western Pakistanis were made short work of by the Madrassis to the tune of 3 goals to nil. In an earlier friendly engagement with a scratch G.I.P. Railway side, the Pakistanis had created a good impression on their supporters by trouncing the shadow of the "Giant-killers" by the wide marging of 5 goals without response. Some of them were actually hoping that their favourites would reach the final stage eventually. But all their hopes were dashed to the ground by the inglorious downfall of the Karachimen. With them the last vestige of a Muslim triumph in the end disappeared.

GRASSHOPPERS IMPRESS

Despite the slushy and slippery condition of the ground, the Madras players gave an excellent account of themselves. In stead of being dismayed by the strange conditions, they adopted themselves pretty well. Evidently their failure at the old venue under similar handicaps a few years ago,—here I am referring to Madras players in general not the Grasshoppers in particular,—have taught them a good lesson. They were quite at home in their boots just as they excel in barefooted play. As they have done so well in their very first appearance, we may expect them to dish out more alluring stuff later on when they are fully in their elements.

DELIGHTFUL EXHIBITION BY E.I.R.

Another up-country team which gave a scintillating display of scientific and artistic soccer, was the East Indian Railway from Calcutta. Their ball-control and positional play under atrocious ground conditions was a treat to watch. This was their first engagement too. It is true that they just managed to get rid of their opponents by the barest of margins. But how many hot and dangerous shots were saved by the Goan custodian, Walter De Souza and how many of them just missed the mark?

The lion's share of the credit for evading a severe drabbing goes to the goalkeeper above-named and Anant Vaidya, their intrepid full-back. I must however, add that if the Railway forwards had depended on their individual shooting prowess rather than on their brilliant centre-forward, Mewalal and elusive left-winger, Nandi, they might reaped a richer harvest than they actually did In addition they starved their right-winger Bhattacharji, most of the time. They may repeat the same mistake against the formidable Trades combition in their next engagement at their own peril.

EAST BENGAL'S DISAPPOINTING PERFORMANCE

Contrary to general expectations, the performance put up by East Bengal Calcutta's double champions, against Maharashtra was far from convincing. Probably the energetic and robust methods adopted by Maharashtra, which more often than not bordered on the questionable side, put the Calcutta Combination out of gear to a certain extent. But a seasoned team like their should have countered their opponent's tactics by clever stratagem. They failed to do so

On the contrary they replied with similar methods off and on. Maybe, they were some what handicapped by the unfamiliar condition of the ground. Let us hope that they would give a more classical display against Tatas whom they are down to meet today Otherwise they would find it very difficult to overpower them. Maharashtra, though beaten by 3 clear goals were not disgraced. Especially their custodian, Krishnaswamy covered himself with glory by his many plucky and spectatcular saves.

ANOTHER DOLEFUL STORY

A few weeks ago I had an occasion to offer my, "congratulations" to the B. P. O. A. for the "able" manner they had managed the finance of that Association last year. The administrators had flourished an excess of expenditure over income to the sum of Rs. 5,000 in their statement of account. This sort of thing has been happening in that body from year to year. If things go on in this way, there is little doubt that the Olympic Association world come to grief before long. The rulers of the B. P. O. A. laughed heartily at the prospect.

Now I notice a similar predicament in the affairs of the B. P. H. A. The Hockey Association has displayed the robust figure of Rs. 12,814 in the shape of expenditure over income in their accounts for 1948-49. I scanned the Annual Report to find out the excuss for this colossal deficit. There is nothing in it. In fact it does not even sport the figure of loss. It has left a blank! This called efficiently par excellence.

HOCKEY RULERS UNPERTURBED

However the Hockey Rulers are not at all worried over this staggering blow. Last year they had a windfall of Rs. 15,000 from the I. H. F. to save their face. The year a generous donation of Rs. 10,000 from Sir Ratan Tata Trust has glossed over the sorry picture in a comfortable way. Nobody is afraid of extravagence so long as Naval Tata is at the helm to pilot the leaky vessel through troubled waters. The only ray of sunshine in the pictured is the change of their habitore to the Cooperage which will help the B. P. H. A—and the W. I. F. A. as well—to save six months' maintenance changes in future strange as it my seem. Neither of them is happy over this prospect.

NEW ACQUISITIONS

The B. P. H. A. has elected a new Committee for the current year. The office-bearers remain the same as last year with Naval Tata as President. The chief omissions from the list are Sorab Bhoot, Erch Barla and Kenny Lynn, though it is quite possible that they may get in by co-option or be elected as club representeives. If not, they will be sadly missed by their old colleagues.

Among the new members elected are Jal Lakdawalla, Walter Abraham and N. N. Guha. The last named is the Chairman of the W. I. F. A. Bar Committee, Why Fram Balsara, a prominent member of the soccer body, has been left out is a mystry. His inclusion would have completed the picture nicely. Nonetheless, it is hoped that the new Committee would upholk the old traditions famously.

JANE RUSSELL READY FOR DINNER

Screen star Jane Russell who was asked to leave the Lancaster Hotel, in the West End of Paris by the manager because of complaints of noise, arrived at Northolt and went to the Sa oy Hotel. Jane is seen preparing for dinner wear ng a black taffeta evening gown and a mink stole wrap.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs 5. 3 questions Rs 2. Horoscope or writing time required. **Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17**

He knocked again, and again. Finally the door opened. A sleepy-eyed landlord stuck his head out.

"Wel," he demanded, "what do you want?"

The other took a deep breath.

"I just want to inform you," he said, "that I won't be able to pay the rent this month."

'Is that why you woke me in the middle of the night? Couldn't you tell me that in the morning?"

The other nodded.

"Certainly", he admitted. "But why should I worry alone?"

*

"You seem very quiet tonight, Roland," said the pretty girl. "Are—are you sure you love me?"

"Love you?" Roland exclaimed. "Good Heavens, Rhoda, when we were saying good-bye at the gate last night you dog bit a piece out of my leg, and I didn't even notice it till I got home."

The landlord was making one more attempt to collect rent from his tenant, a poet

After the tirade the poet spoke up: "Why, sir, you ought to pay me for living here. In a few years' time people will be looking up at this miserable attic and saying: 'That's where Miller the poet used to live.'"

"Well, they needn't wait all that time," answered the landlord "If you don't pay me by 11 o'clock they can say it to-morrow".

THE FLUTE-PLAYER

BY

By Mrs. A. Joseph

IT was Christmas eve and we had arranged a picnic out in one of the village on a river bank. Our friend Prasad also was invited for the party. Prasad always used to join us in our Christmas merriment and he delighted in making his contribution of ghost stories in which he excelled.

The sun had just sunk below the horizon and the clouds were beaming with bright, golden and rosy hues. The evening air was mild and refreshing, as we drove up to the river bank in our jeep. As soon as we reached our destination we all went for a dip in the cold crystal-clear water of the river. Then we sat down to have our picnic refreshments, comprising of cakes and sweets. Refreshments being over, we stretched ourselves on the velvety sand and began chit-chatting.

The evening was lovely and the moon was shining in all its splendour. It was past 11 o'clock but still we could not resist the temptation of enjoying such a glorious moonlit night and so we stayed on. Suddenly our ears caught the melodious note of a flute. We wondered who this wandering flute-player might be at this odd hour of the night and so we questioningly looked at each other. Then Prasad spoke: "Don't you know the story of the flute-player, who was drowned in this very river while playing his flute to his beloved?"

Our curiosity was much excited and so we requested Prasad to narrate to us the story and this is the story which he related in his own words.

Raziah was the daughter of Bairam, a wealthy merchant, who lived in this village many years back. Being the only child of her parents Raziah was much petted and pampered in her childhood by her adoring father and mother. When Raziah was yet a child, her mother died of one of the epidemics which occasionally devastated the villages, leaving her under the protection of her equally indulgent grand-mother. Raziah was slim and beautiful. The peach bloom of her cheeks and the sparkle of her eyes spoke eloquently of the carefree childhood which she enjoyed.

When Raziah was about fourteen years of age, she was veiled in accordance with custom among Muslims. She now entered the ranks of marriageable girls. Among her village friends Raziah was considered to be a girl of many attainments. She could sing sweetly, knit woolies, and recite pages of Koran, an unheard of feat among her companions.

Many were the offers made to Bairam for the hand of his daughter. Large sums of money were also mentioned. The elderly widower Akbar of patriarchal aspect, with thick, grey beard and dark eyes also was no exception, in spite of his sixty years of age, to the many suitors that sought the hand of this lovely girl.

Raziah's grief knew no bounds when Bairam announced to her that she was to be married to the widower Akbar within a month's time. She had often seen Akbar in her father's shop and many a time she herself had offered him cups of tea. As a child unveiled she had played her games before him, all unheeding of the greedy eyes which followed her as she ran hither and thither catching her ball. She had an instructive shrinking from this elderly ugly man, and never did she dream that she would be called upon to marry this old man.

The thought of her marriage bewildered Raziah. She appealed to her father not to be cruel to her," Father, I can not marry Akbar. He may be a wise and wealthy man but he is too far above me in age". Bairam frowned and spoke, "Akbar has offered me much money. He may be old but he is strong and lusty and as the wife of Akbar you will be respected by all."

"But I cannot love him, oh, my father, allow me to enjoy my girlhood with my friends a little longer," pleaded Raziah.

Bairam's anger was stirred. "It is the duty of a parent to exact and of a daughter to render obedience. I have never lashed you before, but if you turn stubborn and headstrong, I will have to rule you by stern parental discipline."

Raziah's soft heart smote her at these words. Her father had treated her with so much indulgence that she was envied by all her friends. He had loaded her with gifts and never did he chastise her. She knew that she had to conform to her father's wishes.

Near Bairam's house there lived a goldsmith. He had an only son named Salim. Raziah and Salim had grown up together as boy and girl and they had played together until Raziah came of age.

Salim was a gallant youth with flashing eyes, strong and graceful limbs. His favourite hobby was to play on his flute and many a time had Salim and Raziah wandered along the river banks, Salim with his supple fingers playing on the flute, and Raziah listening to its melodious note. Raziah loved Salim and Salim felt himself to be the true mate for this beautiful girl who loved him with all her young heart.

It was only when the day of Raziah's veiling approached that they both realised the true nature of the bond that held them both. They knew that they were not supposed to meet each other after that. But love takes many risks and they used to meet in secret near the banks of this river, in a mango grove. They were aware of the fact that their love would be condemned by those above them.

The very day that Bairam had announced to his daughter about her impending marriage with Akbar, Raziah, had met Salim in their favourite spot and had exacted from him the promise of meeting him again in the early hours of the morning.

That night Raziah lay awake thinking over the grim tragedy that awaited her. Before daybreak she stealthily slipped out of her room barefooted, lest she might awaken her servant and ran out of the garden until she reached the mango grove. There in accordance with his promise, Salim was waiting. At the sight of Raziah's sad face Salim was startled, "What ails you my sweet Raziah? At sunset when we two parted you were gay and happy but within the short space of a few hours you look sad and pale—Won't you tell me the reason for this sudden change?"

"Ah, Salim, much has happened within the short space of time. My father has arranged my marriage with Akbar the old widower and you know that I should obey my father."

They talked for long in the scented gloom of the mango grove. With many entreaties Salim besought her to defy her father knowing fully well that such defiance was impossible in that village where ancient customs prevailed. He knew that the girl's fate was sealed, but love would not listen to reason. He was aware that Raziah would never be left alone during the few weeks that remained for her marriage and the prospect of meeting her once more seemed remote. But Raziah promised that she would some how manage to meet him on the night previous to her wedding. With the full day the lovers parted, Raziah to rush back to her room like a pale ghost and the boy to roam over the river banks, broken-hearted with only his faithful flute to bear him company.

The remaining days passed heavily for the bride and her rounded cheeks grew thin and pale. This caused much anxiety to all her relatives and they tried to cheer her up by their constant company. So never was Raziah left alone.

At last the day of marriage drew near. All the preparations were in full swing. Nothing that would add lustre to the marriage ceremonies was omitted.

The night appointed came, and Raziah tried her best to get away from her companions to meet Salim. But as she was never left alone this feat became impractable.

Poor Salim true to his promise came with his eyes fixed towards the mango grove. He watched for her in vain for the whole night. In utter anguish and disappointment Salim played on his flute in the last hope of attracting her attention. But it was of no avail.

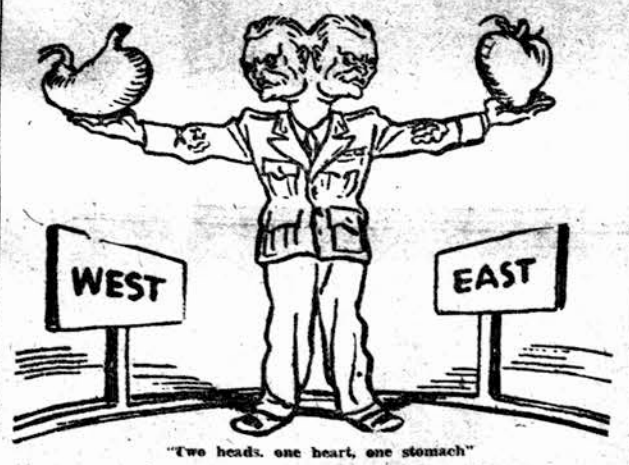
Broken-hearted he retraced his steps with his eyes fixed towards the mangio grove. He was unaware of the fact that he was standing on a precipitous rock jutting out into the river. His foot slipped and he fell into the deep waters of the river.

People who lived near by, still say that they hear the note of the flute at night time and they believe that it is ghost of the flute-player playing to his beloved.

Prasad's story excited us all a lot, and as it bore the impress of truth we wondered whether the ghost of the flute-player would follow us and do some mischief. It is often said that on Christmas eve ghosts wander and so we were all a bit scared.

We hurriedly packed every thing and got in to our jeep to return home.

AN ITALIAN VIEW OF TITO



"Two heads, one heart, one stomach"

NO 'GROW MORE' FOR BALDPATES

(Continued from Page 4)

ness, technically termed, 'idiopathic alopecia'. It occurs most frequently in men between 20 and 30 and is not due to any known disease. The 'American Medical Association Journal' claims that the tendency is hereditary. The endocrine glands are known to be another factor in normal hair growth but its association to premature hair loss has not yet been medically established.

To create consumer demand, manufacturers of hair-growing products have succeeded in making the average male "bald conscious." They ignore the fact that men will lose a normal amount of hair during shampooing, combing and brushing. In addition, the average adult hairline recedes, replacing the straight hairline of childhood.

If the general health of an individual is satisfactory and hair loss is not abnormally rapid, a bald condition in young men may be attributed to idiopathic baldness and in older men to senile baldness.

Medical science does not know any formula, substance, treatment or method which will grow new hair.

Until a discovery is made, Mr. Kewball might just as well save himself dollars on phony hair restorers and make up his mind to grow bald gracefully.

But hope, unlike hair, springs eternal and there has been at least one case where new hair has grown on the same head on three separate occasions. Miss Lloyd Jones of the Ogilvie Sisters, New York scalp specialists, tells of a man who lost his hair through pregnancy—each time his wife had a baby, his hair fell out. When he asked Miss Jones how he could prevent a recurrence, she advised him not to have any more children.

GIANTS THREE ARE STILL

(Continued from page 2)

bert Wadlow was apparently normal, weighing 8 1/2 lb at birth. Almost immediately, however, and for reasons unknown, his pituitary gland, which controls the rate of growth, began to function abnormally. At six months of age he weighed thirty pounds, and at eighteen months of age he was as big as an average child of four. Thereafter, he grew even faster. At the age of five he was as tall as an average woman, and at the age of nine he was able to lift his own father, an average-sized adult with a bodyweight of 150 lbs. At the age of 18 he had soared to a height of 8 feet 4 inches and his body-weight was 390 lbs. His physical strength was colossal and he could lift his father with one hand.

To Robert Wadlow, clothing was a problem that proved more technical than financial. There were plenty of firms ready to supply him with wearing apparel free, for the sake of the advertisement. In 1936 a St. Louis company made him a pair of shoes free of charge. The size was 36 and the actual net cost of making the shoes was £17. Later his foot-size went up to 39.

Women, too, have taken their place among the world's giants. A restaurant in New York once employed a 19-year-old girl as "chucker-out". Standing 6 feet 4 inches and weighing about 15 stone, she was capable of dealing with the toughest types. But then one of those things happened which, it appears, can only happen in America. The girl fell in love with a 3 ft. 6 in. midget and married him.

BLACKMARKET IN GOLD

(Continued from page 23)

would be there, for highgrade had been discovered on the level directly above. Careful preparations were made and the gold was stolen in an organized action covering several days.

In Three Stages

Generally, the racket operates in three stages. There is the man who steals it from the mine, the buyer who refines and makes it into buttons, and the dealer who transports it out of the district and disposes of it, usually to fences at Windsor, who then transport it into the United States. Ultimate price of the gold when it reaches foreign buyers may be dol 100 an ounce.

The man who steals it from the mine is the poorest paid. Despite the fact that he faces a penitentiary term if caught he receives only dol. 10 to dol. 12 an ounce for the quantities he is able to secrete about his person. Frequently he is cheated by the refiner, who deliberately underestimates the gold content in the ore stolen.

Security Police at each mine check the operator through what is called a "dry" as he goes home and they also make irregular inspections of the mine, trying to discover hidden gold cached until the best time for taking it out occurs.

Discoveries of these caches are a more or less routine affair. Most mines established 'dry' in early '30's; under this arrangement, the man leaves his street clothes on one side of a shower room and his working clothes on the other. He must walk naked through the "dry" at the end of his shift.

Meanwhile, the worker's lunch pail, which is the only article he takes home, is moved on a conveyor which is inspected by Security Officers.

Nevertheless, gold somehow gets through the "dry". One story circulating in the camp here says that a number of men have specially built false teeth hollowed out to carry the precious metal.

The refiner of the gold usually works with a home-made refinery which is highly efficient, despite the circumstances in which the job is done. Refinery equipment seized in police raids usually includes crucibles mortars and pestles, special hammers, casting dies and scales with troy weights. Borax is used as a flux to separate the gold from the dross. The mixture is usually cooked over a strong coke fire in a Quebec heater.

A number of summer fires in which district shacks have been burned to the ground have been traced to overheated Quebec heaters which police think were being used to refine highgrade. Refining is generally done in remote shacks in the bush, for the cooking process emits a foul odour which is easily recognized.

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LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT

One of those historic prayer meetings where Mahatma Gandhi played the guide, philosopher, friend and critic of the people and the Government.

PHOTO. By R. V. Pandit

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